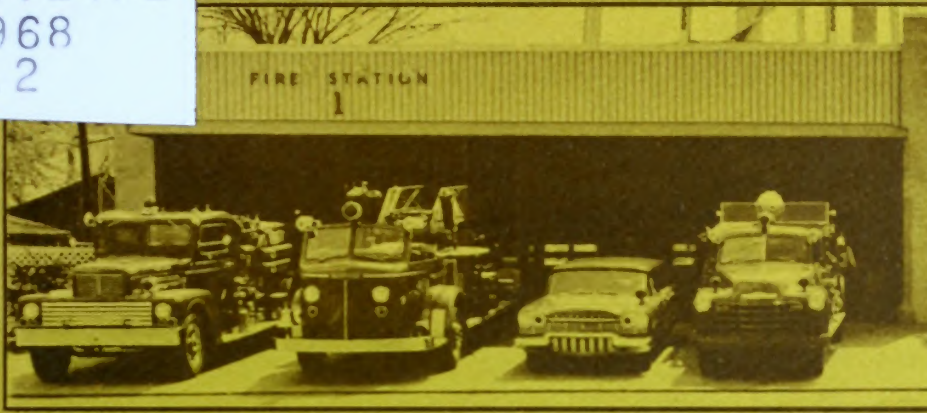
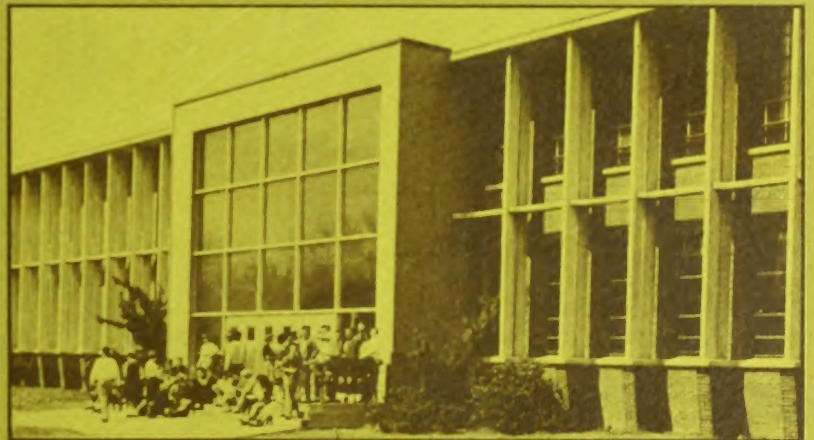
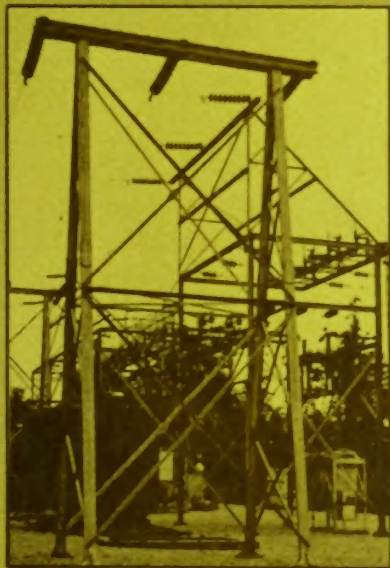


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ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

TITLE: Community Facilities Plan for Elizabeth City, N.C.

AUTHOR: Division of Community Planning of the N.C. Department
of Conservation and Development

SUBJECT: Inventory of Municipal Services and Facilities
Analysis of Adequacy of Services and Facilities
Recommendations to Eliminate Deficiencies

DATE: March 1968

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NUMBER: N.C.P-39

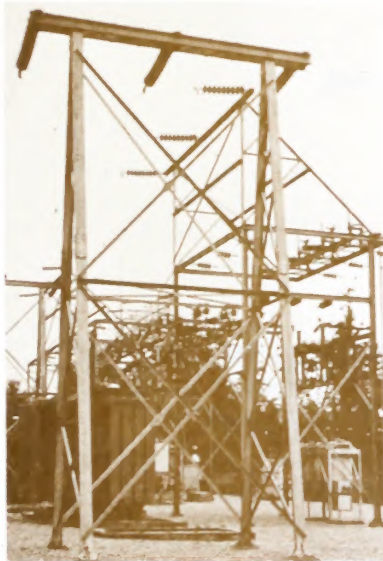
SERIES NO.: 3 of 3

NO. OF
PAGES: 105

ABSTRACT: This is a standard revision of a community facilities
report in that it inventories existing facilities, re-
evaluates facilities in light of changes that have
occurred since 1962, points out current deficiencies,
and outlines anticipated needs, and makes recommendations
and proposals that will remove these deficiencies and
provide for the future needs of the community.

Revisions in this report refer to changes that have taken
place in equipment, service, personnel, and facilities
since 1962. Some standards in the original report have
also been modified. The proposals in the plan also re-
flect revisions in the Land Development Plan of 1967.

The only possible innovation of this report is the method
of publication. The 1962 text and maps are reprinted.
Revisions to the original report are placed on adjacent
pages directly opposite to the section that it revises.



ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

The preparation of this report was financed in part through an urban planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the provision of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

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April 1968

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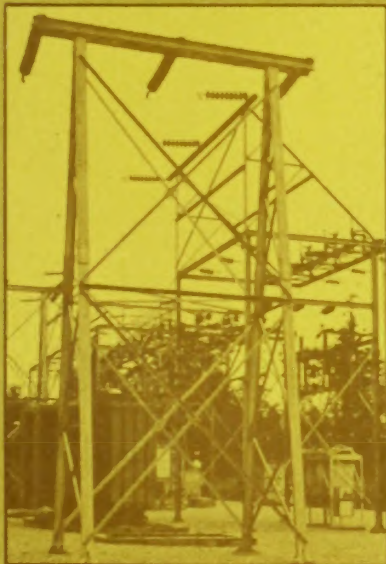
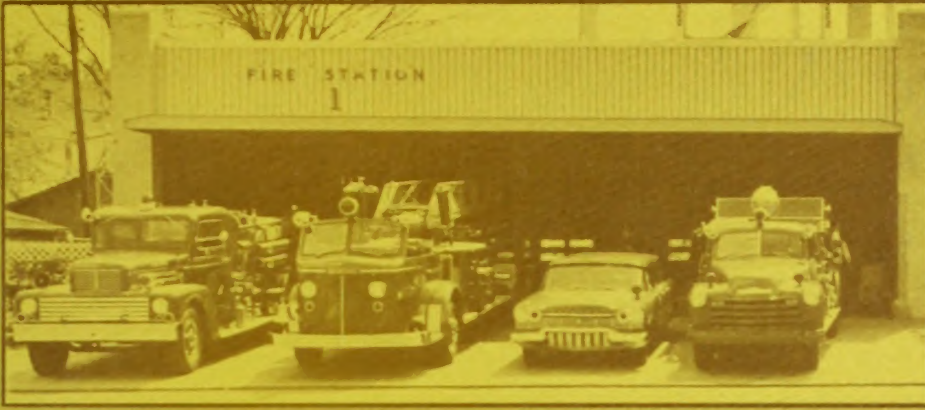
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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

The increasing demand and need for public services is a phenomenon of our modern society. Among the reasons for this occurrence are the rapid obsolescence of equipment and buildings, the increase in population, the desire for better quality services, and the ever increasing new types of services and facilities. In short, our citizens are demanding more services at higher levels of quality and quantity than ever before.

In order to meet the demands for higher levels of service and to provide future services for Elizabeth City, the city's Planning Commission made a detailed study of its facilities and, in turn, produced a Community Facilities Plan in 1962. The 1962 report inventoried existing community facilities, analyzed them to determine current and future deficiencies and provide for future community services. Initially, the 1962 plan fulfilled its purpose and served as a guide for the city in providing adequate services for the community.

In the last few years, however, several changes in the development pattern of Elizabeth City have taken place. For example, businesses are moving from the central business district to locations along major streets and bypasses. In addition, redevelopment projects, and public housing projects are making changes in several areas of the city. Inevitably, these changes in development create a need for higher levels of service as well as new facilities in certain areas. In order to meet this need, Elizabeth City entered into a contract with the Division of Community Planning of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development in November 1965, for technical assistance in formulating a revised community facilities plan.

The purpose of this Revised Community Facilities Plan is to inventory existing facilities, to reevaluate the facilities in light of changes that have occurred since 1962, to point out current deficiencies, to outline anticipated needs, and then to make recommendations and proposals that will remove these deficiencies and provide for the future needs of the community.

In order to relate revisions in this report to the 1962 Community Facilities Plan, the same format and subject arrangement employed in the original report are used here. The various facilities are divided into five major categories. The major categories and the facilities listed under each are as follows:

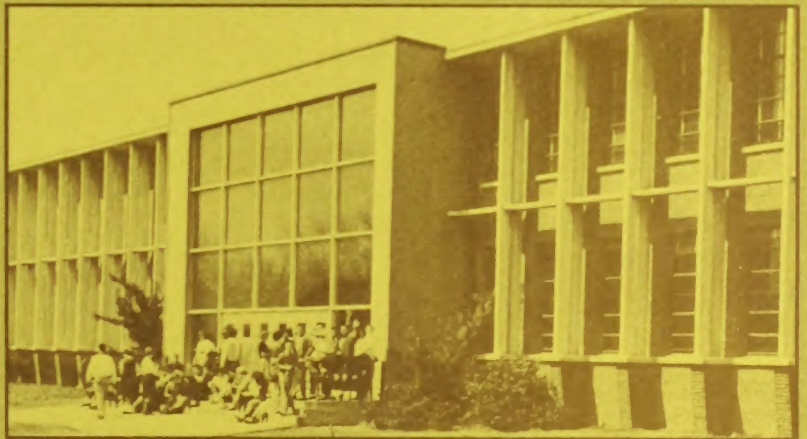
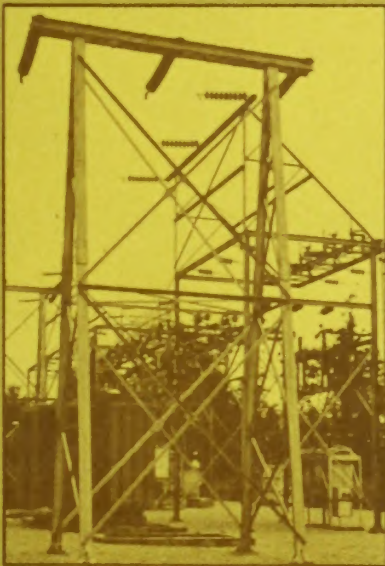
1. Administrative Services - Included under this heading is the evaluation of the physical aspects of the City Hall and the services it provides to the citizens.
2. Protective Services - This group includes police and fire protection.
3. Public Works and Utility Services - These include the functions of storm sewer and water systems, electric power and street lighting systems, storm drainage, street system, and sanitation facilities.
4. Cultural Services - This category consists of schools, libraries, and parks and recreation.
5. Institutional Services - This group includes such facilities as cemeteries, hospitals, public health center, public welfare.

As much as possible, revisions to the original report are placed on the adjacent page, directly opposite the section that it revises. Also, revisions are printed in blue to provide contrast.

In general, revisions contained in this report refer to changes that have taken place in equipment, service, and personnel as well as improvements that have been made to the various community facilities since 1962. It is important to mention also, that many of the standards used in the original report have been modified. These new standards are contained in this report and are used to evaluate the current facilities. Because of the changes made in the facilities and the new standards used, many of the original proposals have been changed and other proposals added. In addition, current population projections contained in Revision of the Land Development Plan are used in evaluating the community facilities. (See table below).

Population Projections, Elizabeth City Planning Area

Year	Within City Limits	Within One-Mile Area	Total Planning Area Population
1960	14,062	1,350	15,412
1967	15,243	1,577	16,820
1970	15,749	1,674	17,423
1980	17,639	2,076	19,715
1987	19,121	2,423	21,544



ELEMENTS OF STUDY

MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

The function of municipal facilities is to provide housing for the executive department of the city. These are primarily offices for the Mayor, City Council, City Manager, and their related personnel.

CONSIDERATIONS

The provision of adequate, well-designed administrative facilities are of utmost importance in providing better services to the community and a more efficient operation of Government. The International City Managers' Association list various standards to follow in providing a guide to officials engaged in planning a new city hall.

1. Locate the city hall where it will be most convenient and if possible where land values are reasonable.
2. Be prepared to provide the architect with information on departments to be housed, the number of employees, types of furnishings and equipment, and special requirements such as vault and storage space.
3. Provide ample off-street parking space for both employees and the public.
4. Put most or all city department headquarters in the city hall.
5. Provide for structural expansion and flexibility in office layout.
6. Plan the city hall from the inside out with emphasis on work flow, convenience to the public, and convenience for employees.
7. Provide for the comfort and efficiency of employees with controlled ventilation and adequate lighting.
8. Provide for employee lounges and rest rooms.
9. Use materials, construction, and furnishings which make the city hall easy to maintain.
10. Provide open, unobstructed counters for transactions with the public.

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express approval of the source of the information.

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NO REVISION

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EXISTING FACILITIES

The old fire station site was decided upon by the city in 1956 and for the purpose of building a new city hall. Plans were prepared last year for a new city hall but the building was not constructed due to insufficient capital. It has been estimated that 15,000 square feet of floor area in a new city hall would be adequate to serve the administrative needs of the city for many years to come.

The present location of the city hall is too valuable as commercial property to continue using and the old Fire Station site is too small to accommodate an economical building with room for future expansion. The present land purchased for off-street parking between Church and Fearing, and Martin and Pool Streets has been suggested as a future city hall site. This would still be in a good location to serve the public and would provide sufficient land on which to build. There is a great deal of other space available for off-street parking areas.

PROPOSALS

1. The City should purchase the rest of the block between Church and Fearing and Martin and Pool Streets as a site for a new city hall.
2. Plans for a new city hall should be drawn up so that the new building could be constructed as soon as the site has been purchased.

EXISTING FACILITIES

In 1964, the new city hall for Elizabeth City was completed. Its location at the corner of East Colonial Avenue and Pool Street makes it convenient for public use. This very attractive facility provides adequate space for all administrative departments of the city as well as the police department. In addition, the city hall is expected to provide adequate space for the next twenty years.

One major deficiency, however, does exist in connection with the facility. This deficiency is the absence of public and employee off-street parking. There is some on-street parking available near the city hall, but these spaces are usually insufficient to accommodate the public.

All surrounding land is presently occupied by buildings. A very remote possibility for parking is the conversion of the only greenspace in existence in the C.B.D. This can be considered out of the question for development for parking purposes at this time. It appears that the municipal government has a situation on its hands with which it must live for the time being. Urban redevelopment of the area is still beyond the immediate future of the community and the scope of this plan.

PROPOSALS

1. As soon as an opportunity is available, the city should take steps to provide adequate and convenient off-street parking for employees and those citizens conducting business at the city hall. Although space is not available now for parking, the City should make preparations to take advantage of such space when it does become available.

POLICE PROTECTION

The preservation of law and order and the protection of life and property is a basic element of any social organization. This is particularly true of the modern community. Only through the efforts of a well-administered police department can residents of urban areas live in relative peace and safety. The function of the police department is to apprehend criminals and recover stolen property through the prevention and repression of crime.

CONSIDERATIONS

There are no definite standards for the number of personnel and equipment a community should have in order to render the best possible police protection. However, the Inspector of Correctional Institutions for the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare, has set up various standards for jail requirements. It is recommended that there be one jail cell for every 1,000 population. The sizes of individual cells should be no smaller than 6' X 8'. Toilet facilities and drinking fountains should exist in every cell along with at least one shower in each cell block.

PERSONNEL

Elizabeth City maintains a police department which consists of twenty sworn policemen, two white policewomen, two Negro policewomen, one clerk, and one secretary.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The location of the present police department in Elizabeth City is becoming increasingly inadequate for operational methods. The department is housed in the rear of the city hall and is quite limited in space. Here are crowded the detective, administrative, and radio sections of the department. This crowding reduces the operational efficiency of the various department sections.

The department owns four patrol cars and two motorcycles. All of these vehicles are equipped with two-way radios. They also have walkie-talkie radios and the usual crime fighting weapons such as tear gas, riot guns, etc.

The department uses the facilities of the county jail as it has no jail of its own. This county jail, located on Pool Street, facing the Water Tower behind the Fire Station, serves both Pasquotank County and Camden County. The jail is definitely inadequate to serve the population of these counties. There are no individual cells. There are ten existing cells composed of four bunks in each. Toilet, drinking, and shower facilities are quite inadequate in both size and structure. Built before 1889, this jail is outdated.

POLICE PROTECTION

CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the standard requiring one jail cell for every 1,000 population, another standard is used in this revision in order to evaluate the adequacy of personnel in the police department. The national average of one police officer for each 500 population will be used as a standard for Elizabeth City.

PERSONNEL

Including additional personnel since 1962, the Elizabeth City police department consists of twenty-three sworn policemen, two policewomen, two school guards, four police cadets, one secretary, and one stenographer.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The Elizabeth City police department is now located in the rear of the new city hall. The department utilities slightly over half of the first floor. Within this area, adequate space and separation of police functions exist. Along with the normal facilities usually present, this new police station also has a temporary lockup facility consisting of two cells. In addition, a police lounge is located on the second floor of city hall. The space provided for the department is adequate both for the present and for the twenty year planning period. As previously mentioned, the lack of off-street parking near the city hall presents a problem for all offices located there.

The department still owns four patrol cars and two motorcycles. The patrol cars are traded every year. All of these vehicles are equipped with two-way radios, but the radio equipment is getting old and should be replaced as soon as possible. They still have walkie-talkie radios along with other crime fighting equipment such as tranquilizing gas, tear gas, and riot guns.

The department is still using the outdated Pasquotank and Camden County jail. However, the department now has adequate lockup facilities in the new city hall for temporary detention.

There have been several improvements made within the police department in the past several years. In 1960 a new complete base radio station transmitter was purchased. It reaches such places as Manteo, Hertford, Edenton, and Plymouth. The criminal identification system has been greatly improved. Improvements were also made to the department's firing range and clubhouse. These facilities are both city and county owned and are located at the Municipal Airport property on Body Road.

In giving police protection to Elizabeth City, the men are on patrol work in three shifts. They either patrol in radio cars or by foot patrol. When new areas develop around the city, the department tries to give these areas the same type of services. However, the police department is limited. It needs more men and more equipment to give adequate service and protection to new areas.

PROPOSALS

Based on the desire of both private and public factions of the city to maintain and improve the present level of police service the following recommendations are made.

1. More space is needed for all sections of the department. The old fire station lot would make an ideal location and site for a new police station.
2. Salaries are inadequate to attract more capable and qualified persons to join the police force. Salaries should be raised in order to insure a better level of police service.
3. A retirement plan for the men on the police force should be set up immediately.
4. New equipment should be purchased in order to give police protection to newly annexed areas.
5. The City and County should cooperate in building a new jail. The department is definitely in need of a jail of its own. The department is in immediate need of a temporary lockup facility.

Upon the completion of the new Municipal Airport facility located adjacent to the Elizabeth City Coast Guard Station, the old Municipal Airport property will be sold along with the department's firing range and clubhouse. As a result, the city will need to purchase property to relocate the firing range and clubhouse.

PROPOSALS

1. This recommendation was implemented through the construction of the new city hall.
2. Salaries are still inadequate and should be increased to attract qualified persons to join the police force.
3. A retirement plan has recently been established.
4. Being outdated, the patrol car radio equipment should be replaced immediately.
5. The recommendation that the City and County cooperate in building a new jail still stands. A temporary lockup facility, however, has been provided in the new city hall.
6. By applying the standard of one police officer for each 500 population to the present estimated population of 15,243, it is found that Elizabeth City should have thirty (30) police officers. To reach this standard, the police department needs to add seven (7) policemen to its staff.

FIRE PROTECTION

Few other community services, if any, enjoy the wide-spread appeal and popular acceptance as the fire fighting organization. The very obvious and dramatic appeal of the service performed contribute in marked degree to the enthusiasm and pride with which a community views its Fire Department and the men who staff it.

CONSIDERATIONS

In planning Fire Station locations, special consideration is given to the standards set forth by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

STANDARDS FOR FIRE STATION LOCATIONS

<u>TYPE OF DISTRICT</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM DISTANCE FROM FIRE STATION</u>
High Value and Dense Development	3/4 Mile
Typical Residential Development	1 - 1½ Miles
Scattered Residential Development	3 Miles

PERSONNEL

The Department consists of eighteen full-time employees and a force of forty-one volunteer firemen to augment the full-time staff. The eighteen full-time firemen work on shifts of twenty-four hours on duty and twenty-four hours off duty; but subject to call back to duty. The forty-one volunteers are simply subject to call. Each year four men are sent to Fire School in Charlotte, North Carolina, and one man is sent to the Firemen's Association meeting.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The operation of the Elizabeth City Fire Department is administered by the Fire Commission composed of seven members appointed by the City Council. The Fire Department provides fire protection for the city and part of the county.

The department operates out of a new fire station built in 1956. The Station is located at the corner of Elizabeth Street and Pool Street and represents an investment of \$80,000.00. The building is a one story, brick constructed unit with a front and rear entrance for the fire trucks to enter and leave. Within the Station itself, is a dormitory which will accommodate fourteen men and two officers' quarters. There is a complete shower

PERSONNEL

The personnel for the Fire Department is as follows:

1 Chief	2 Lieutenants
1 Assistant Chief	12 Full-time Firemen
1 Captain	40 Volunteers

EXISTING FACILITIES

Pasquotank County has a contract with the City under which the fire department answers calls outside of the City. The County is now paying \$20,000 per year to the City for this service. At the present time, the fire department meets the requirements of the American Insurance Association for a Class 5 rating.

and wash room-locker room, a large lounge equipped with television, radio, pool table, and other amusements. There are a Chief's office, a Dispatcher's office, and a complete electric kitchen and pantry. The Station also has an apparatus room 74½ X 48½ feet which is sufficient room to house the seven fire trucks, the Chief's car, and the other equipment. The entire building is served by loud-speakers to notify all the men when a fire alarm is sounded.

Fire apparatus and rescue equipment represents an investment of approximately \$130,000.00. This includes: 1 - 500 gallon per minute pumper; 2 - 750 gallon per minute pumpers; 2 - 1,000 gallon per minute pumpers; 1 - 85 foot aerial ladder truck; 1 - Fire Chief Station Wagon containing rescue equipment.

Other equipment consists of: a rescue boat; resuscitators; fresh air masks; auxiliary lights and power plant; hose dryer; hose washing machine; ample supply of fire hose; and numerous other rescue and fire fighting equipment. Also, there is a complete two-way radio communication system between the fire station and the fire trucks.

The location of the fire station is closely related to the location of the highest value properties (CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT) and the system of railroads that cross the city. The station is located to quickly serve the major part of the CBD without danger of being stopped by a train blocking the street. Also, all parts of the city can be reached from the fire station without having to cross a railroad.

It is the policy of the Fire Department to send all available equipment to the CBD when a fire occurs. When a fire occurs in a residential area, two trucks are sent and more if needed. The city is satisfactorily equipped with fire-hydrants. The hydrants and water mains are added when new areas develop. Winslow Acres, a new development, has three hydrants and the Edgewood Area has completely new fire hydrants. The static pressure varies between 55 and 58 pounds over the entire city, and the Fire Department can pump 4,000 gallons of water per minute if necessary.

PROPOSALS

1. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has set up a standard for the number of pumper companies a city should maintain in service. This formula is: number of pumper companies = $0.85 + 0.12P$ where P = population in thousands, and the population is less than 50,000. As Elizabeth City's 1960 population was 14,062, they should maintain three pumper companies.

The Elizabeth City Fire Department has the following major pieces of equipment:

1. 1928 American La France (Reserve), 1000 g.p.m. pumper
2. 1950 Oren, 500 g.p.m. pumper
3. 1955 Howe, 750 g.p.m. pumper
4. 1965 Howe, 1000 g.p.m. pumper
5. 1966 Howe, 1000 g.p.m. pumper
6. 1955 American La France, 85 ft. aerial ladder truck
7. 1967 Station Wagon
8. 1964 Chevrolet panel truck

The department has a complete two-way radio communication system between the fire station and the fire trucks. In 1967, a new base station was added to this system to bring it up to date. Two areas in the communication system, however, are totally inadequate. At the present time, there are only 16 call boxes in the city for fire reporting. Also, the present system of notifying volunteers by individual telephone is inadequate. The Department is planning to change to a radio alert or a telephone group system for notifying volunteers. Both of the above deficiencies in the fire alarm system need immediate attention.

PROPOSALS

1. According to the present American Insurance Association standards, Elizabeth City should have three pumper trucks at the present time. When the population of the City and its planning area reach 17,900 people (this figure should be reached around 1980), the city should have four pumper trucks. At this time, the department only operates two fire companies. It is recommended that the department add personnel to man one of the trucks to form another fire company immediately.

2. The National Board of Fire Underwriters normally recommends twenty years as the life of fire department apparatus to be maintained in service. Thus, it is recommended that the Elizabeth City Fire Department discontinue the use of the 1923 American La France, 750 gallon per minute pumper, and that the 1929 American La France, 1,000 gallon per minute pumper be placed in reserve at the present time.
3. In the near future considerations should be made towards replacing the 1942 Seagrave 1,000 gallon per minute pumper as it is twenty years old.
4. By 1980 the 1951 Chevrolet (Oren), 500 gallon per minute pumper; the 1955 Howe, 750 gallon per minute pumper; and the 1955 American La France, 85 foot aerial ladder truck should be replaced or brought up-to-date.
5. Residential development is moving towards the Southern end of the City. The furthest point of the City limits in this area is approximately three miles from the existing fire station. This area is also separated from the City proper by Charles Creek. Thus, a new substation is proposed to serve this area. An ideal location would be on the corner of Southern Avenue extended and Edgewood Drive. This block is to be used for the building of a new shopping center. Here a new substation could serve all the surrounding areas from a central position.
6. In the near future a larger source of raw water will have to be found and developed.

2. The American Insurance Association recommends twenty years as the life of fire equipment. As a result, the following trucks should be replaced in the years indicated below.

<u>Existing Trucks</u>	<u>Year to be Replaced</u>
1950 Oren	1970
1955 Howe	1975
1965 Howe	1985
1966 Howe	1986

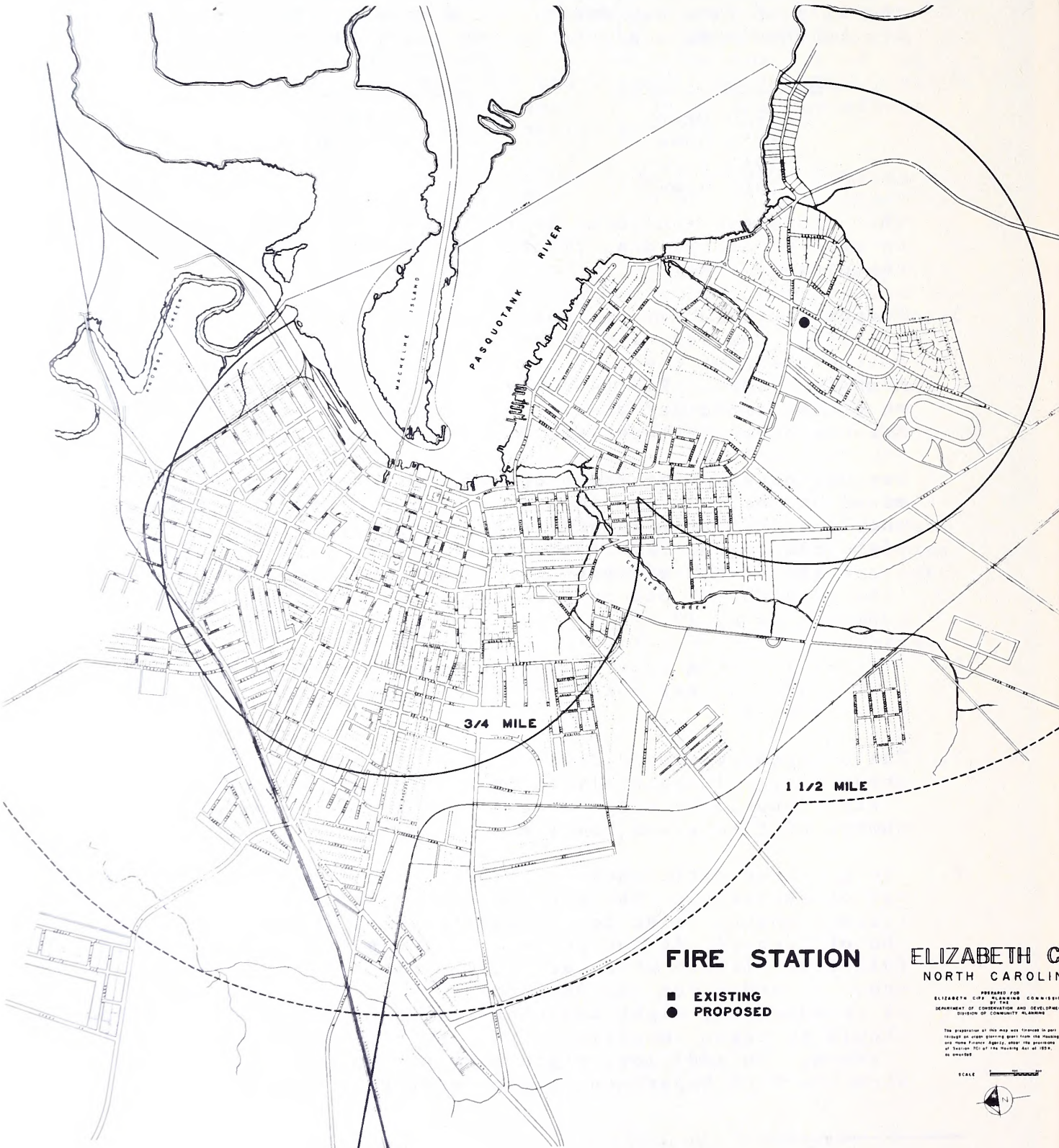
When the above equipment is replaced, it should be placed on reserve as the department only has one reserve truck at the present time.

3. Proposal number five on the opposite page has not been accomplished. However, a station is now being planned for the Southern end of the city and should be constructed within the next two years. The tentative location for the station is on a city owned lot at the corner of Parkview Drive and Francis Street. (See site "A" on map on page 19).

Because of existing and proposed commercial and industrial areas on the western side of the City, a new fire station should be built to provide better fire protection for this high value area. The tentative site for this new facility is at the corner of West Ehringhaus and Cardwell Streets. (See site "B" of map on page 19). This facility should be constructed by 1975.

4. A study is being made at the present time to determine the best source of raw water for the expansion of the City's water supply.
5. The Department should develop a radio alert or a telephone group system immediately to notify volunteer firemen. Also, a study should be made to determine the location and the number of fire alarm boxes needed in the city.
6. The greatest deficiency in the Fire Department is the shortage of personnel. The minimum number of paid full-time firemen should be at least four for each pumper, excluding the officers.* At the present, the Department has only 17 full-time firemen which are sufficient to operate two pumpers. In order for the Department to operate three pumpers as recommended, eight additional firemen are needed. Steps should be taken immediately to hire at least four of these firemen. In addition, eight more firemen will be needed when the Fire Department begins operating four companies.

*A.I.A. standard



FIRE STATION

**ELIZABETH CITY
NORTH CAROLINA**

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED

PREPARED FOR
ELIZABETH CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

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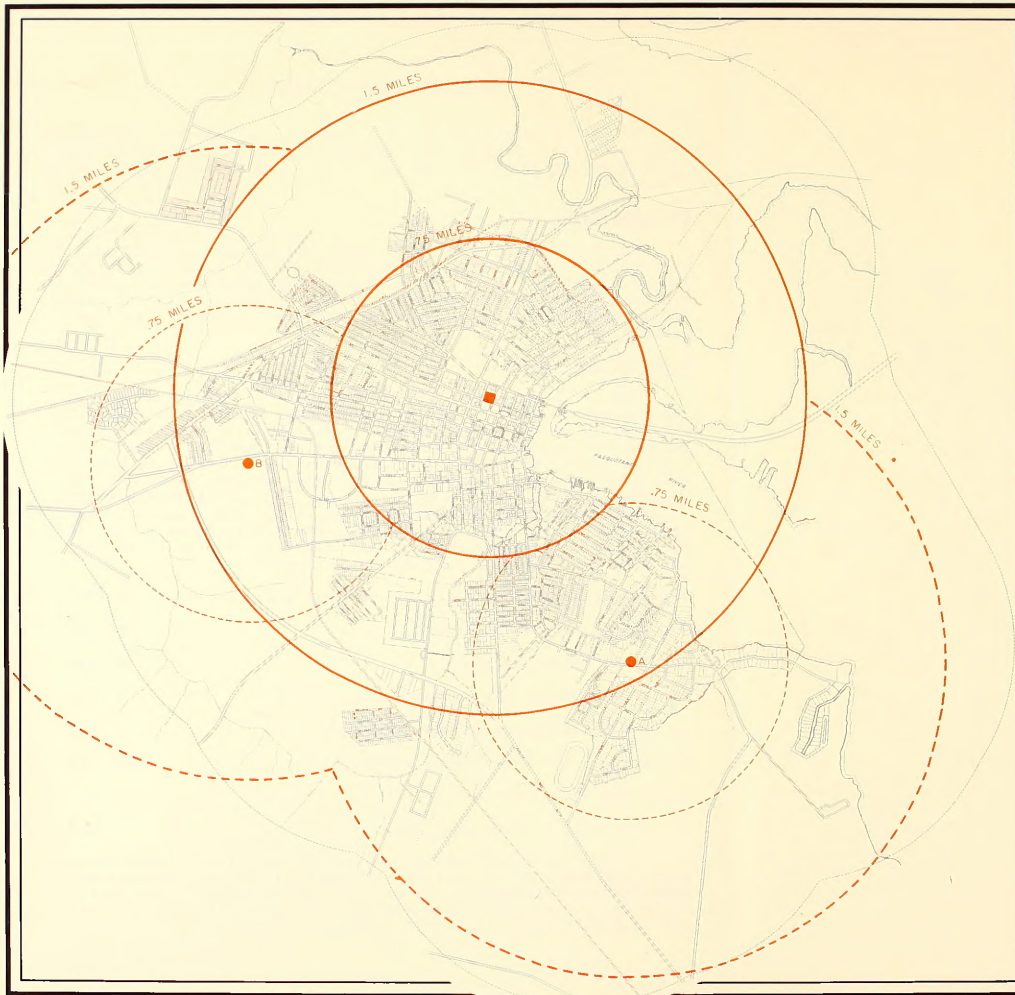


ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA



(1968)

- FIRE PROTECTION
- EXISTING FIRE STATIONS
 - PROPOSED FIRE STATIONS



SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Through a system of drains and sewers, a sanitary sewerage system collects contaminated, putrescible matter from the plumbing systems of buildings and carries it to a suitable place of disposal.

CONSIDERATIONS

Major considerations in planning for a sanitary sewerage system are that the system be designed for the present and anticipated capacities, be accessible to connections from all premises, and be so laid out as to produce eventual concentration of sewage in an outfall leading to a properly located treatment and disposal works.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The Elizabeth City Sanitary Sewerage System drains an area that consists entirely of the city limits. There is at the present time no treatment of sewage. The sewerage collection system discharges untreated domestic sewerage and industrial waste into Charles Creek, Knobbs Creek, Pasquotank River, and storm drains via seven municipal outfalls and numerous private outfalls. In addition to this, the old water intake, located on Knobbs Creek, is now being used as a sewage outfall line. These outfalls embrace a river frontage of 2.3 miles from Knobbs Creek to the last outfall below Hospital Point. The location and size of these outfalls are listed as follows:

No. 1 Pennsylvania at Knobbs Creek (old water intake)	18 inch
No. 2 End of Colonial Street	8 inch
No. 3 End of Main Street	8 inch
No. 4 End of Fearing Street	8 inch
No. 5 Shepard Street at Charles Creek	8 inch
No. 6 Riverside Avenue near Agawam Street	10 inch
No. 7 End of Raleigh Street	10 inch
No. 8 Carolina Avenue near Hospital	8 inch

The entire length of the above mentioned river frontage contains numerous private outfalls from residences and waterfront business establishments. As many as forty-four of these were noted along the river alone during a period of high water. Visual observations of the river indicated a dark gray color and

SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM*

EXISTING FACILITIES

In compliance with a recommendation contained in the 1962 Facilities Plan, Elizabeth City is in the process of constructing a sewage treatment plant located near North Poindexter Street. (See map on page 27 for more precise location). Upon completion in October 1968, the plant will provide primary and secondary treatment at a capacity of 4 million gallons per day and will operate at 75% of its capacity in order to treat the 3 million gallons of effluent produced daily by the City. The plant will be designed so that its treatment capacity can be expanded when needed. However, it is unlikely that an expansion of the facility will be necessary within the twenty year planning period. At this time, effluent is being produced in the City at a rate of approximate 200 gallons per capita per day. If this rate continues throughout the planning period, the population of 19,121 projected for 1987 will produce 3,824, 200 gallons of effluent daily, which is slightly less than the treatment capacity of the plant.

In connection with the new sewage treatment plant, other improvements have and are being made to the Sanitary Sewer System. (See map on page 27 for these improvements). Improvements accomplished since 1962 include the construction of a pumping station located at Grace Drive as well as the installation of a forced main extending from Grace Drive up to the Dawson Street pumping station. In addition, many other improvements are currently being made. A main pumping station is being constructed east of Water Street between East Ehringhaus and East Fearing Streets. Also, forced mains are being installed from the Dawson Street pumping station to the main pumping station at Water Street and on to the new sewage treatment plant.

When the above improvements are completed, all of the existing major sewer outfalls which currently discharge effluent into the Pasquotank River will be tied in with the Sanitary Sewer System. The Riverside Avenue, Raleigh Street, and Carolina Avenue outfalls will be tied into the system by a gravity flow interceptor. This interceptor will deliver sewage to the Grace Drive pumping station where it will, in turn, be pumped to the main pumping station and then on to the treatment plant. Other major sewer outfalls at Shepard, Fearing, Main, and Colonial Streets will be connected directly to the forced main which extends from the new pumping station to the treatment plant.

*The Water and Sewer sections of this report were prepared with the aid of the Director of Public Works.

float-matter near shore, as well as oil slicks at various places. There are several places along the streams where the discharge of waters creates conditions that appear to have a greater adverse effect upon the streams than at others.

It is clearly evident that due to the discharge of untreated sewage and industrial wastes into the Pasquotank River in the Elizabeth City area, the river is presently unsuitable for most recreational purposes. In order to eliminate nuisance conditions in the storm drainage ditches and to improve the chemical and bacteriological quality of the water to a degree that will be suitable and safe for recreational uses, it will be necessary for the city to provide an adequate secondary type sewage treatment facility for all of the sewage and other wastes originating in the area. Interceptor sewers will be required for the collection of sewage now being discharged to the storm drainage ditches and into the river through the many existing municipally and privately owned outfalls.

The average daily flow through the city-controlled outfalls has been recently measured at 3,000,000 gallons per day.

The present policy of the city in regards to the extension of the sanitary sewerage system is outlined below. The term "Sanitary Sewer" as used in the outline means a sewer laid with approved pipe with an inside diameter of not less than six inches.

1. Within the Corporate Limits:

A. General - When the area to be served is within the corporate limits, installation of sanitary sewer mains and connections shall be required, if the existing mains are adequate in size for such extension.

B. Financing - The city will participate in the cost to the extent of 100% of the total cost for mains and connections to the curb line and will bear the total cost of other facilities required for public use.

2. Outside the City Limits:

A. General - Provision for sewerage facilities outside the city limits is made by means of septic tanks. Regulations for the installation of septic tank facilities are administered by the County Health Department.

B. Financing - The city does not participate in any costs for sewerage outside the city limits.

The city has recently changed its policy pertaining to the extension of water and sewer service. The policy which became effective November 6, 1967, is as follows:

1. Within the Corporate Limits:

- A. General - Same as in 1962 report on the opposite page.
- B. Financing - Fifty percent of the total cost of water or sanitary sewer extension or both shall be assessed against the property owner. The remaining percent of the total cost of such extensions shall be borne by the City.

2. Outside the Corporate Limits:

- A. General - Upon proper written request, the City may extend water and sewer service outside the corporate limits.
- B. Financing - If an application is approved by the City Council, the owner or owners shall be required to pay for seventy-five percent of the cost of all extensions. The City pays the remaining twenty-five percent.

The installation of a sewage treatment plant is urgently needed to provide an efficient and health method of sewage disposal. It is also needed if the river front is to be utilized and developed for civic identity and water recreation. J. N. Pease and Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, have been engaged to plan a sewage treatment plant.

PROPOSALS

1. A sewage treatment plant is needed at once and should be built as soon as funds are available.
2. The city should work out a policy to serve new areas outside the city limits. This would help reduce the costs of sewerage lines when the new areas eventually become a part of the city limits.

PROPOSALS

1. The sewage treatment plant proposed in the 1962 Facilities Report is being constructed at the present.
2. The City has recently adopted a policy to serve areas outside the corporate limits. (See page 23 for provisions of this new policy).
3. Determination of the location, size, and adequacy of the older sections of the sewer mains should be made in order that their performance can be assessed. Based on this assessment, an upgrading and reparation program should be begun.
4. The sewer map on page 27 depicts the proposed locations of pumping stations and the proposed sizes of forced mains to be needed in the future growth areas of the City. The areas west and southwest of the City are likely to develop in the near future.

NO MAP IN PREVIOUS REPORT

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE 1" = 1 MILE



(1968)

- SEWERAGE SERVICE AREA**
- EXISTING PUMP STATIONS
 - PROPOSED PUMP STATIONS
 - - - PROPOSED FORCE MAINS
 - ▨ EXISTING SEWER SERVICE AREA
 - ▨ PROPOSED SEWER SERVICE AREA

**1987
LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

- ▨ COMMERCIAL
- ▨ INDUSTRIAL
- ▨ PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC
- ▨ URBAN RESIDENTIAL
- ▨ SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL
- ▨ RURAL
- ▨ PROBABLE EARLY DEVELOPMENT



WATER SYSTEM

There are three principal requisites for a good water service:

1. A supply that is safe, clear, potable and preferably soft;
2. An adequate pressure and supply for fire fighting needs;
3. The maintenance of reasonable charges and services.

CONSIDERATIONS

A good water distribution system has as its twin goals adequate quantity and adequate pressure. Distribution mains and feeder mains must be designed as the vehicle necessary to transport the water to the customer. Capacity must therefore be adequate to carry all water required at any time directly to the customer without serious depreciation of service pressures. Grid systems must be well developed with sufficient cross ties and feeder lines to allow for two-way feed to fire hydrants whenever possible. Dead end mains must be provided or reduced to minimum lengths.

For fire protection purposes, needed quantities of water may impose requirements substantially above average domestic and industrial consumption. It is imperative that an adequate flow and pressure be maintained for fire defense. Fire insurance rates for the city are based in part upon the sufficiency of the water system in relation to fire defense.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The Elizabeth City water supply system supplies water to an area which encompasses the city limits and several adjacent subdivisions. Within the area supplied with water, there are approximately 5,000 active services.

The supply of water is furnished entirely by deep wells and 250 shallow wells, with a present combined capacity of two million gallons per day. At present a Water Well Field approximately three miles west supplies Elizabeth City from shallow wells approximately 30 feet deep located in strata in which the water is not confined or under pressure but has free access to the surface by capillarity; rainfall has access to this ground water by percolation. Several intermediate horizon wells are located at the filtration plant to serve as an auxiliary supply and for emergencies.

Water storage for peak periods of demand is supplied by one elevated tank of 500,000 gallons, one surface tank of 1,000,000 gallons, and one other tank of 3,000,000 gallons. Distribution is through a system of four-inch to sixteen-inch mains.

NO REVISIONS

The present daily consumption of water is approximately 1,750,000 gallons per day. The maximum rate of use is over twice that amount. Adequate pressure and flow to meet the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters are maintained at all hydrants. The standing pressure is 58 pounds over the entire city.

The water system at present is in a position of serving all persons within the City Limits and limited areas outside the City Limits. The major problem of servicing other areas is in providing new elevated storage tanks which would provide the necessary water capacity and pressure. At the present time, the expansion of water services outside the city limits can most easily be accomplished to the new county hospital area. Expansion of any great extent in any other direction would necessitate additional water facilities.

All possible sources for a water supply which would be useable were investigated by J. N. Pease and Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, in their report on "Water Supply of Elizabeth City, North Carolina," 1953. This report considers five different alternatives as follows:

1. The extension of the present shallow well field.
2. The development of a well supply from the intermediate water horizon.
3. The development of a surface supply from the Dismal Swamp.
4. The development of a supply from the Dismal Swamp Canal.
5. The development of a water supply from the Chowan River.

The Pease report recommends the development of a surface supply from the Dismal Swamp since it is more advantageous in terms of capacity and is less expensive to build and expand over a long run period. The development of a well supply from the intermediate water horizon is recommended only on a short-run basis since these wells can produce only small quantities of water pumped through fine sands, and the method of expanding such a supply is extremely limited.

PROPOSALS

1. That the city establish a policy of water main extensions outside the city limits and decide to what extent they will participate in the costs.
2. As the present water supply is barely adequate to meet the city's increasing needs, it is recommended that studies be carried further as based on the Pease report, that a new water supply be developed from the Dismal Swamp as soon as financing is possible.

Present water consumption is about 2,000,000 gallons per day in the summer and 1,500,000 gallons per day during the winter. Since the water treatment plant has a capacity of only 2,000,000 gallons per day, there is an immediate danger of a water shortage. In order to meet this need, the City plans to add a filter backwash to its water treatment plant, which will increase the treatment capacity of the plant to 3,000,000 gallons per day. This improvement is to be completed by the summer of 1968.

In order to meet anticipated demands for the extension of water services in the western section of the planning area, several additions to the water system are planned. One addition is the planned extension of a 12 inch water main on Ehringhaus Street from Seldon Street westwardly to Hughes Boulevard. This main should be installed by 1969. Still another planned water main extension is an 8 inch line on Ehringhaus Street from Martin Street to Walson Street. The 8 inch main will be installed in connection with the Charles Creek Urban Renewal Project. In addition, a 1,000,000 gallon elevated storage tank is to be installed near the intersection of West Ehringhaus Street and Halstead Boulevard within the next five years. (See Map on page 33 for these improvements).

A study is currently underway to determine the best source of water for the expansion of the Elizabeth City water supply. Preliminary information concerning this study, however, indicates that a deep-well water supply from the Water Well Field will be the best source. At any rate, immediate steps should be taken to increase the water supply.

PROPOSALS

1. Proposal number one on the opposite page has recently been accomplished. See page 23 for details of the City's policy pertaining to water extensions outside of the corporate limits.
2. The water map on page 33 depicts the general areas and sizes of future water mains. The areas west and southwest of the City are likely to require these improvements in the near future.

NO MAP IN PREVIOUS REPORT

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA



(1948)

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

- 4" & 6" EXISTING LINES
- 8" & 10" EXISTING LINES
- 12" & 16" EXISTING LINES
- 6" & 8" PROPOSED LINES
- 10" & 12" PROPOSED LINES

1947 LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL
- SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL
- RURAL
- PROBABLE EARLY DEVELOPMENT



ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM

Electric power is a necessary ingredient in providing energy for power and lights for the city's population.

CONSIDERATIONS

In planning for an electric power system, considerations are that an adequate and continuous supply be provided at a reasonable rate.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Within the Elizabeth City electric service district, there are approximately 7,800 individual service accounts. Electric power is provided through a contract with the Virginia Electric and Power Company and is distributed to the city and surrounding rural areas within a radius of five miles of the city. The rates compare favorable to those of surrounding power companies.

The present peak demand for Elizabeth City is an average of 10,589 kilowatts with a maximum of 12,061 kilowatts. The present capacity is 20,000 kilowatts.

The present contract for electric power service will expire in 1965 and the city would like to determine the most feasible arrangement for furnishing power subsequent to that date. A cheaper source of power is most desirable. The city is already in the process of working out a cheaper rate.

Electric power is considered to be adequately provided in all areas, and there is a continuing program of rehabilitation of the present power system. The electrical system has been completely renovated. This renovation has begun in 1955 and was completed in 1959 at a cost of \$600,000.00. The Southeastern Consulting Engineers, Inc., of Charlotte, North Carolina, is in charge of planning the city's electrical distribution system.

PROPOSALS

1. Another substation is necessary in the near future to take care of the increasing population growth.
2. The city maintains its policy of continued rehabilitation of the power distribution system and continues the existing policy of raising the voltage from 4,000 kilowatts to a higher level of 12,000 kilowatts when the opportunity arises.

ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM

EXISTING FACILITIES

The Elizabeth City electric power system serves an area consisting of the city and the surrounding rural area within a five mile radius. Within this service area there are 7,676 service accounts. The city purchases its electric power from the Virginia Electric and Power Company.

The electric system provides electrical service at two voltage levels. For the most part, the area within the city limits is served at a 4,160 volt level while the area outside the city is provided service at a 12,470 volt level. The peak demand on the system is 15,960 K.W., while the capacity of the system is rated at 20,000 K.W.

Several improvements have been made to the system since 1962. In compliance with recommendations contained in an Electrical Distribution Study published in 1964, the transmission lines in the system were looped, and a 12,470 volt substation was installed in the southern area of the city. In addition, another 12,470 volt substation is to be installed at the water plant to serve the northern area.

PROPOSALS

1. Install a 12,470 volt substation at the city's water plant to serve the northern area of the system.
2. The city should continue its policy of updating the electrical distribution system by raising the voltage level in the system from 4,160 volts to 12,470 volts.
3. An Electrical Distribution Study should be completed during 1968 to determine improvements needed in the system.
4. Consideration should be given to installing underground wiring throughout the community to provide the citizenry with the best possible service, particularly during severe weather. This project could be started in the C.B.D.

STREET LIGHTING SYSTEM

A street lighting system provides intangible benefits to all citizens of a community. Street lighting is essential for the provision of community safety and protection.

CONSIDERATIONS

There are opposing factors in determining the level of street lighting service to be provided. On one side is the cost of the improvements balanced against its relative importance in the relationship to all municipal services. On the other hand, there is the demonstrated fact that better lighted streets and alleys result in a reduction of accidents, injuries and deaths, and in a reduction of crime and an increase in attractiveness to the city.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The present street lighting system is considered to be quite adequate. This is true of both the residential districts and the business districts. The City's policy in regards to the placing of street lights is that they are placed between 300' and 400' of each other. They are placed on every corner in both the residential and the business districts. More are used when a block of more than 400' exists. New modern lighting has been provided in the vicinity of most other special treatment areas such as schools, insitutions, and shopping areas. Elizabeth City has a completely new street light design. All the lights that are now being purchased are: General Electric-new-M-250R-mercury-7,000 lumens. The street lighting system is extended into new areas at the request of the City Council. This system is extended where economically feasible without cost to the petitioner. However, these extensions do not go outside of the city limits at the present time.

PROPOSALS

1. That the existing policy of rendering free service to the City in the form of street lighting be continued and improvements made when necessary.

STREET LIGHTING SYSTEM

PROPOSALS

1. The City should continue to replace incandescent lights with mercury-vapor lights until the entire street lighting system is converted over to the mercury-vapor lighting system.
2. The City, with the aid of the Planning Board, should formulate a street lighting plan for the improvement of the system. The plan should include a schematic layout of improvements with a priority listing, a feasibility study, and a capital improvements schedule.

PUBLIC WAYS

An adequate system of streets and highways is a prime requisite of a modern urban life. The purpose of this system, when laid out, improved and maintained, is to serve the traffic needs of a highly mobile civilization and also to provide a suitable location of public utility facilities such as water, sewerage, gas, electric and communications systems.

CONSIDERATIONS

The location, design, construction, and maintenance of major thoroughfares are, by and large, the responsibility of the city and/or the State Highway Commission with relatively little, if any, participation by adjacent property owners. Minor streets, however, are the combined responsibility of both the city, as the agent for the public, and the private property owner or developer.

In designing future streets the following standards are suggested as minimum requirements.

1. The street layout should be in relationship and complementary to the thoroughfare plan.
2. New streets should be designed and located in proper relation to existing and proposed streets, to the topography, to such natural features as streams and tree growth, to public convenience and safety, and to the proposed use of land to be served by such streets.
3. All new streets should provide for the continuation of appropriate projection of principal streets in surrounding acreage tracts.
4. Minimum street right-of-way width should be not less than:

MAJOR STREETS	80 Feet
COLLECTOR STREETS	60 Feet
MINOR STREETS	50 Feet
MARGINAL ACCESS STREETS	50 Feet
CUL-DE-SACS	50 Feet
ALL STREETS OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	60 Feet

5. Where curb and gutter are provided, the paving widths back to back of curbs should be not less than:

MAJOR STREETS	49 Feet
COLLECTOR STREETS	37 Feet
MINOR STREETS	31 Feet
MARGINAL ACCESS STREETS	27 Feet
CUL-DE-SACS	27 Feet

PUBLIC WAYS

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The Street Department employs a superintendent and 17 other employees in its operation. Equipment operated by the department is as follows:

- One 1963 Dump Truck
- Two 1966 Dump Trucks
- One 1967 Dump Truck
- One 1965 Tar Distributor
- One 1963 Galion Roller
- One 1962 Huff Payloader
- One 1964 Caterpillar Grader
- One 1964 Elgin Sweeper
- One Oliver Tractor with snowier attachment

6. Where curb and gutter are not provided, paving widths should not be less than:

COLLECTOR STREETS	26 Feet
MINOR STREETS	24 Feet

Although these standards are suggested primarily as requirements for future streets, they should also be used as goals for improving existing substandard streets.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Elizabeth City's street system consists of a total of 55 miles of streets. The city maintains 40 miles while the State maintains the remaining 15 miles.

Last year, 6,454 feet of curbs and gutters were installed. The City resurfaced ten miles of old streets. A total of 525 feet of sidewalks were paved. The city has paved approximately 25 miles of third class dirt roads which brought the figure of all weather roads in the city up to 100 percent. The overall condition of the streets is fair. The streets need extensive maintenance. One problem is that there are too many dead-end streets. These should be carried on to meet with other streets. Many of the existing streets should be abandoned as redevelopment occurs.

The city has the authority to use four general processes to bring about the improvements of public ways. These are:

1. As prerequisite for final approval of subdivision plans the city may require certain improvements among which are street pavements, curbs, gutters and sidewalks.
2. Upon a petition by a majority of property owners the city may make certain improvements and assess the cost to the benefitted properties.
3. Improvements may be made by the city without petition for which the city bears the entire cost without assessment.
4. Through Urban Redevelopment.

At present the processes of petition and public necessity are being used to bring about considerable improvements to Public Ways. In each case, the existing city policy is to assess the full cost of sidewalks to the benefitted property and to assume financial responsibility for one-half of the cost of street improvements and the total cost of improvements within intersections. Also, in clear cases of city responsibility, the city makes improvements to public ways at no direct cost to the abutting properties. The city has adopted Subdivision Regulations to control the location, design and construction of Public Ways and other improvements in new Subdivisions.

EXISTING FACILITIES

At this time, Elizabeth City's street system consists of a total of 56 miles of streets. Of the total, the city maintains 44 miles while the State maintains the remaining 12 miles. The overall condition of streets is fair with only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of streets being unpaved. Financial sources for street improvement consist of \$300,000 from the 1965 North Carolina Road Bond Issue as well as annual Powell Bill funds. The Powell Bill funds for 1967 amounted to \$60,000.

In 1965, the Advance Planning Section of the North Carolina State Highway Commission revised and updated the Elizabeth City Thoroughfare Plan. Following the revision, the plan was mutually adopted by the City and the Highway Commission in December, 1965. In this report were listed several problems contained in the Elizabeth City street system. These problems ranged from streets with inadequate traffic capacity to various offset and problem intersections. The report also contained a major thoroughfare plan for the city.

The city still uses the process of petition and assessment to improve its street and sidewalks. Its current policy of assessment for these improvements is as follows: Upon petition, sidewalks will be installed with 50% of the total cost being assessed against the abutting property owner with the remainder of the cost being paid by the city. Also, street improvements are made by petition with the property owner paying 100% of the cost for such improvements, and the city paying the cost of intersections and other improvements that benefit the general public.

PROPOSALS

As the agent for the Public, the city has the duty to exercise its authority in obtaining properly designed public streets for the use of the public. Therefore it is recommended that:

1. The present program of constructing sidewalks as a public necessity continue.
2. The city should continue the policy of curbing, guttering, and bringing the existing paved roads up to par.
3. The city should begin securing rights-of-way and building setbacks in order to construct new major streets according to the Preliminary Major Street Plan as adopted by the City Council and the Planning Commission.

PROPOSALS

1. The city should continue its policy of installing sidewalks, curb and guttering, and paving streets by petition and assessment.
2. The Street Department should purchase and replace the following equipment:
 - a. Replace the 1962 Huff Payloader, the 1964 Elgin Sweeper, and the 1963 Dump Truck by 1969.
 - b. Purchase an additional Dump Truck and Street Sweeper by 1970.
3. The city should upgrade its street system by carrying out the recommendations and proposals contained in the 1965 Elizabeth City Thoroughfare Plan. A priority listing was not given in this report. Therefore, a priority listing of these recommendations and proposals is below.
 - a. Four lane Ehringhaus Street from Water Street to U.S. 17. This improvement is needed to handle the higher traffic volumes which will be created by the new shopping center on Ehringhaus Street.
 - b. Improve intersection of Elizabeth Street and North Road Street in order to reduce congestion. This intersection is the junction of two radial streets.
 - c. Improve intersection of Water Street/Southern Avenue - Shepard Street/Riverside Avenue, and improve the alignment of Hoffler Street. The two improvements above will provide a north-south radial on the east side of the CBD.
 - d. Improve the alignment of South Road Street/Herrington Road between Roanoke Avenue and Massachusetts Street. At the same time, the Peartree Road - South Road Street intersection should be improved. The above improvements will provide a north-south radial on the west side of the CBD.
 - e. Connect Poindexter Street and Water Street on new alignment to complete the north-south radial on the east side of the CBD.
 - f. Extend Halstead Boulevard from Hughes Boulevard to N.C. 158 - U.S. 17 North. This extension will complete the loop system around the western side of the city.
 - g. Extend Elizabeth Street from Hughes Boulevard to the proposed Halstead Boulevard loop. This extension will complete the east-west radial on the north side of the CBD.
 - h. Construct the U.S. 158 loop from Hughes Boulevard east to U.S. 158 East.

NO MAP IN PREVIOUS REPORT

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA



(1968)

1968 THOROUGHFARE PLAN

- EXISTING PRIMARY STREETS
- EXISTING TO BE IMPROVED
- A EHRINGHAUS STREET
- B INTERSECTION OF ELIZABETH ST. AND NORTH ROAD STREET
- D SOUTH ROAD ST., HERRINGTON ROAD AND PEARTREE ROAD
- - - PROPOSED THOROUGHFARES
- C WATER ST., HOPFLER ST
- E PONDEXTER TO WATER ST
- F HALSTEAD BOULEVARD EXT.
- G ELIZABETH ST. EXTENSION
- H U.S. 15B BYPASS

1987 LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL
- SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL
- RURAL
- PROBABLE EARLY DEVELOPMENT



STORM SEWER AND NATURAL DRAINAGE

In a sense, storm sewers are artificial developments of natural drainage courses. Their function is to collect and carry rain or surface water to a natural water course in such a way as to prevent damage from flooding.

CONSIDERATIONS

Major considerations in planning for a storm sewerage system are that the system be effective and efficient in both its surface and underground components and that maximum use be made of natural drainage courses.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Major natural facilities which drain the Elizabeth City area are: The Pasquotank River, Charles Creek, Tiber Creek, Poindexter Creek, and Knobbs Creek. Storm sewers extend each of these natural facilities creating five drainage systems of combined natural and artificial facilities. These five systems cover an area approximating the city limits. They are cleaned twice a year as needed. Recent improvements to these systems include the replacing and repairing of inadequate sewer line with adequate sewer line in all areas. Also, for the past four years, \$40,000 has been spent in order to correct inadequate drainage in the present system.

The sewer lines in Elizabeth City consist of all underground and open ditches. There are various areas of inadequacies in the storm drainage system. The major problem areas are found in the older parts of the system and stem largely from deficiencies in the pipe size.

Early design standards were based upon a critical rain of 2.5 inches. The present design is based upon a four-inch down-pour. The run-off has increased each year due to the cutting-off of seepage areas because of building construction and street construction. At the present time there is 75% more run-off than was originally planned for. Other factors contributing to drainage problems are: overflowing of streams; flooding at the outfall causing a "backing-up" in the sewer; the obstructions caused by other utility lines passing through the sewers; and, obstructions caused by the accumulation of rubbish in the sewers.

Some vicinities which give evidence of storm drainage problems are:

Elizabeth Street	Pennsylvania Avenue
Grice Street	Broad Street Area
Flora at Riverside Avenue	Main Street

Plans are now being made to relieve flooding conditions in all parts of Elizabeth City.

STORM SEWER AND NATURAL DRAINAGE

EXISTING FACILITIES

Since the Community Facilities Plan of 1962, several improvements have been made in connection with the storm sewer system. Previous problem areas on Pennsylvania Avenue and Flora Street at Riverside Avenue have been corrected. Also, a section on Main Street from Water Street to Seldon Street has been improved. In addition, the Elizabeth Street area is currently being corrected in connection with the Harney Street Urban Renewal Project. Some of the problem areas listed in the 1962 report, however, have not been repaired. These areas along with new problem areas are as follows: (See map on page 51 for specific location of these areas).

1. Grice Street Area
2. Broad Street Area
3. Bank Street Area
4. Main Street from Seldon Street to Hughes Boulevard

Extensions of the storm drainage system, when part of a street, are made as a part of the cost of the street. Improvements that are not a part of a street are made by the City furnishing the labor and the property owner furnishing the material. The cost of improvements to the major drainage facilities in the system is borne by the City.

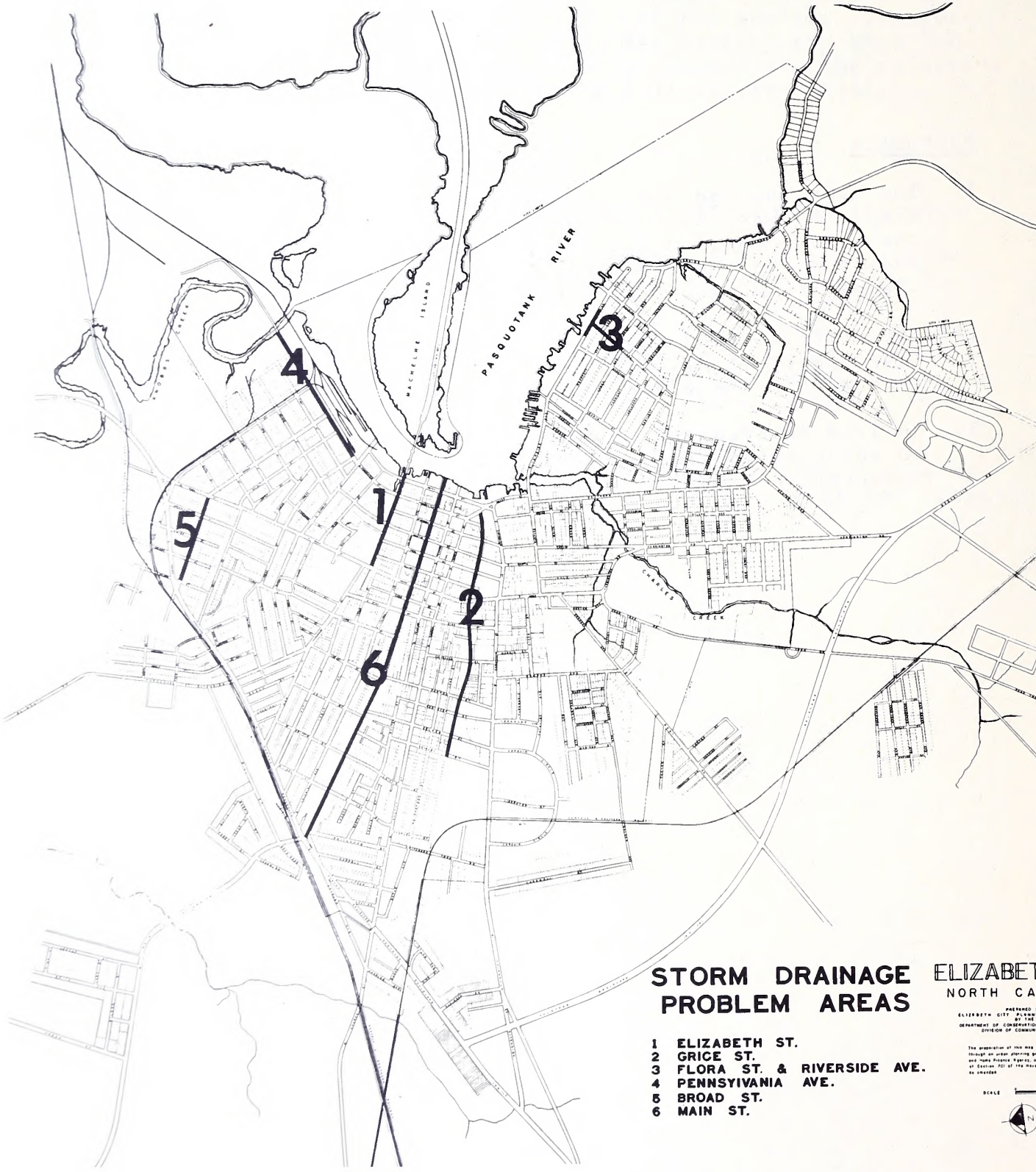
PROPOSALS

Based upon this study, the following suggestions are made:

1. That a consulting engineering firm be hired to make a complete study of drainage areas and also to make recommendations for future improvements. This study should include plans for redesigning and bringing up-to-date the existing storm sewer system. Such a plan should be related to the Drainage Structure Plan proposed in the Development Plan and should call for improvements over a ten to twenty year period.
2. That a survey of existing drainage system be made recording all pipe sizes and that this record should be kept for future reference by the City.

PROPOSALS

1. The location and size of the storm sewers should be determined so that their performance can be assessed. Based on the assessment, an upgrading program should be begun. Also, additions to the storm sewer system should be tied in with the existing system so that problem areas would not develop.
2. Attention to drainage problems should be given in the development of all new areas and in the redevelopment of land within the older sections of Elizabeth City.
3. In land development, due consideration should be given to surrounding land and existing development lying in "downstream" areas of the community.



**STORM DRAINAGE
PROBLEM AREAS**

ELIZABETH
NORTH CAROLINA

- 1 ELIZABETH ST.
- 2 GRICE ST.
- 3 FLORA ST. & RIVERSIDE AVE.
- 4 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
- 5 BROAD ST.
- 6 MAIN ST.

PREPARED FOR
ELIZABETH CITY PLANNING
BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY

The preparation of this map was
through an urban planning grant
and state financial support, one
of several FPO of the National
in Unsettled



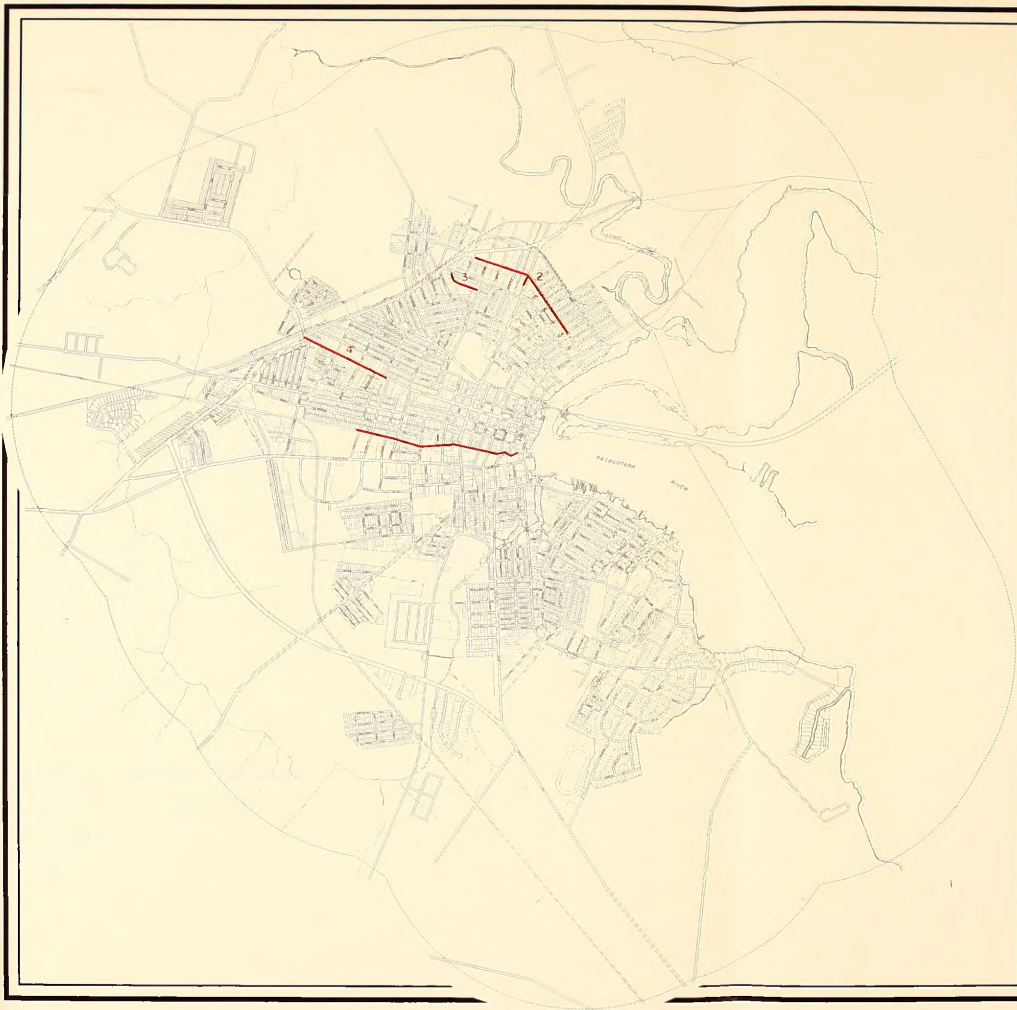
ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA

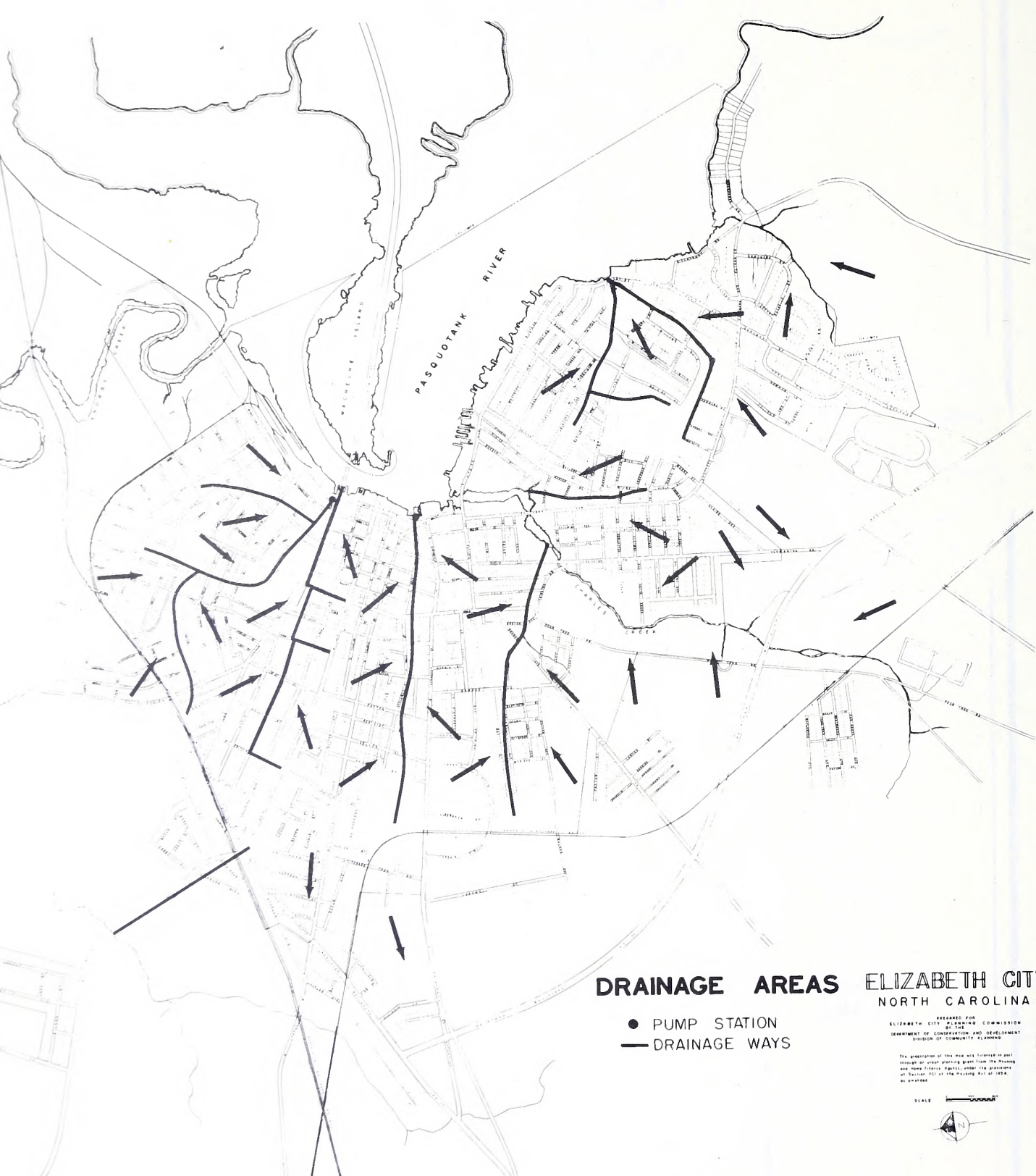


(1968)

STORM DRAINAGE PROBLEM AREAS

- AREA 1 GRICE STREET
- AREA 2 BROAD STREET
- AREA 3 BANK STREET
- AREA 4 MAIN STREET FROM SELDON TO HUGHES BOULEVARD





DRAINAGE AREAS ELIZABETH CITY
NORTH CAROLINA

- PUMP STATION
- DRAINAGE WAYS

PREPARED FOR
 ELIZABETH CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
 BY THE
 DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
 DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

The projection of this map are limited to that
 extent of what is shown from the Messing
 and Howe (1916) maps. It is the province
 of Section 202 of the General Act of 1956
 as amended.



NO REVISION

SANITATION

Reduced to its simplest term, refuse collection and disposal consists of the acceptance at each household, business property, or institution, of the solid waste that results from the processes of urban life, the transportation of such material to disposal sites, and the processing and disposal of the collected refuse so that nuisances are not created.

The sanitation division of the Public Works Department has a large and very important role to play in the maintenance of a clean, sanitary, and pleasant looking city. It is responsible for cleaning all public areas and for the collection and disposal of refuse from each dwelling and commercial establishment in the city.

CONSIDERATIONS

Major considerations in planning for refuse collection and disposal are that the public health of the community be protected, that the extent and character of the service be in accord with the desires of the people, and that the operation be conducted effectively and economically.

PERSONNEL

Elizabeth City's Sanitation Department employs 18 men with additional assistance when extra heavy loads occur; when some of the employees are on vacation; when holidays occur; and when extremely bad weather conditions prevail such as ice and snow.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The Sanitation Division of the Department of Public Works of Elizabeth City administers refuse collection and disposal from its office in the City Hall on Main Street. The department is responsible for picking up all trash, garbage, tree limbs, bushes, and leaves. During the past year, the Sanitation Department collected and disposed of approximately 30,000 cubic yards of refuse; swept 6,000 miles of streets; and removed approximately 3,600 tons of sand and debris from the streets.

To accomplish this task, the department operates a fleet of six collector trucks and two sweepers. Major improvements to the department have been the purchasing of "closed-bodied" packer type trucks and upgrading the model of equipment.

The refuse collection method used is the "Curb Service" method whereby the collection crew travels with the truck and transfers refuse directly into the truck from the resident's container. The refuse is picked up at the curb, as the resident places his container at the curb and then removes it after collection. This method has proved satisfactory both in efficiency and effectiveness for the city, and inconvenience to the

SANITATION

PERSONNEL

The Sanitation Department employs a superintendent and 19 men. Personnel from the Street Department assist in refuse collection on holidays and at other times of heavy refuse collection.

EXISTING FACILITIES

At this time, the Sanitation Department is using the following equipment in its operation:

Two Dempster-Dumpsters mounted on 1966 and 1967 Ford trucks
One 1960 Garwood Packer on a 1965 Ford truck
One 1963 Garwood Packer on a 1963 Chevrolet truck
Two 1967 Open body Ford trucks
One 1965 Open body Dodge truck
One 1967 Closed body Ford truck with a leaf suction machine.

In addition to this equipment, the department plans to purchase an additional rear loading packer truck in 1968.

residents. This service costs about twenty-five cents per week per family.

The refuse collection area consists entirely of the city limits. No collection service has yet been approved outside the city limits.

Garbage is collected every day in the business sections and three times a week in the residential sections. Other wastes, such as trash and ashes, are collected daily in the business districts and once a week in the residential districts.

Prior to 1955, private land was used for disposal purposes. Since 1955, refuse disposal has been accomplished by the sanitary landfill method, using city-owned land. At the present, there are two disposal areas in Elizabeth City: These will be referred to as SITE A, and SITE B, for identification purposes:

SITE A - This is the most frequently used landfill site at the present time. It consists of six acres of land located directly behind the City's Water Plant. It has been 20% filled and should be completely filled by 1980. The future use of the site is for the construction of a sewage disposal plant.

SITE B - This disposal site consists of thirteen acres of swamp land. It is located on the Pasquotank River east of town and on the edge of the city limits. It is only 5% filled at the present time, but it will be used considerably more in hopes to fill it completely by 1970. The future use of this site will be for recreation purposes.

These sites have proven to be favorable, especially in being convenient and easy to reach by the collector trucks. This cuts down on the overhead costs in the hauling time from the place of collection to the disposal area.

PROPOSALS

Based upon the above-mentioned considerations and the analysis of the existing refuse collection and disposal system, the following recommendations are made:

1. The department needs a caterpillar or crane to help improve the landfill operations. This would help improve the sanitary conditions considerably.
2. That SITE A, when expended, be placed in public use by the construction of a sewerage disposal plant.
3. That SITE B, when expended, be developed as a recreation area.
4. That when other disposal areas are needed, the City continue its present policy of filling in swamp lands.
5. That reviews be made from time to time of the level of service of refuse collection in order to ascertain the need for additional men and equipment.

The City is currently collecting refuse outside the city limits at the Coast Guard Air Station and at two Pasquotank County schools. The charge for this collection is \$3.00 per pick up for each container.

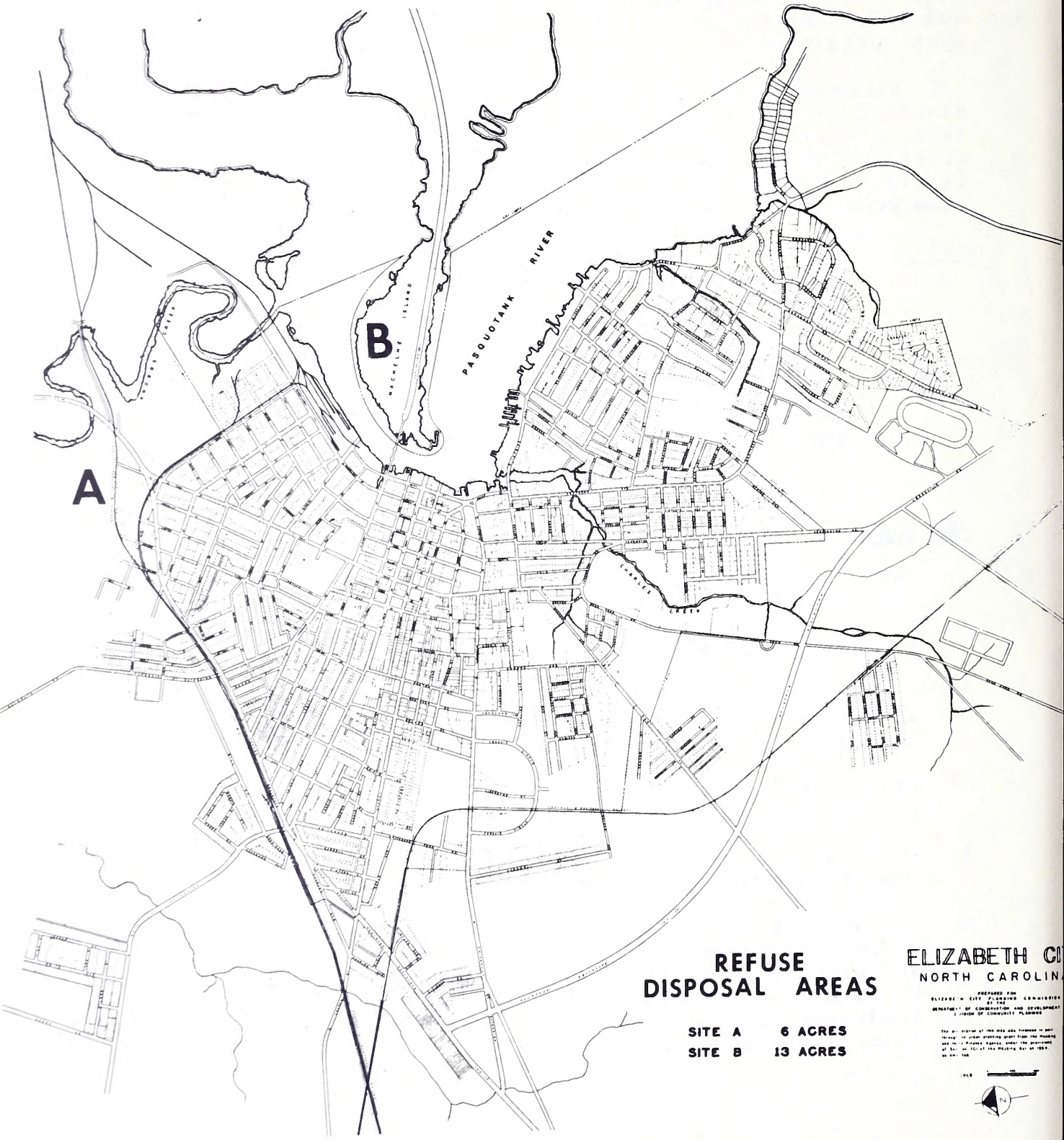
Currently, garbage is being collected daily in the business district and twice a week in the residential areas. Other refuse, such as trash and leaves, is collected daily in the business district and once per week in residential areas. However, the city is planning to increase trash collection in residential sections from once a week to twice a week.

SITE A - This is the only site currently being used for refuse disposal. It is 40% filled at this time, and if it continues to be the only landfill site used by the city, it will be completely filled by 1975.

SITE B - The city recently stopped using this area as a sanitary landfill due to inadequate control and operation. Because of improper covering and packing of refuse, trash and other refuse were blowing across U.S. Highway 158. This was found to be intolerable, and it resulted in the closing of the facility.

PROPOSALS

1. The Department should purchase a crawler-type tractor to improve the landfill operation and a rear loading packer to facilitate refuse pick up. Upon operation improvements, Site B could be opened again.
2. A wind fence to catch trash blowing from Site B should be constructed if for some reason immediate use of the site is needed.
3. When Sites A and B are completely filled, the areas should be reclaimed for recreational use.
4. When additional refuse disposal areas are needed, the city should continue to use other swamp land as landfill sites.
5. An early study should be made to determine whether a more economical means can be applied in trash and garbage pick-up and whether overhead costs can be cut; i.e., could fewer men be used, could a tractor-trailer method be used, etc. This study should be made before the next major capital investment is made in sanitation operations.



**REFUSE
DISPOSAL AREAS**

SITE A 6 ACRES
SITE B 13 ACRES

**ELIZABETH CITY
NORTH CAROLINA**

PREPARED FOR
ELIZABETH CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
CITY OF ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

THIS SITE PLAN IS THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY OF ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA. IT IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE CITY OF ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA. IT IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED. IT IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE CITY OF ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.



NO REVISION

SCHOOLS

The public school system has a very direct and essential function to perform for every child in the community. While the public schools are not directly supported by Municipal Tax Returns, they are a major item in any consideration of community facilities.

CONSIDERATIONS

School plant planning takes into consideration the location of the school site in relationship to the population it serves, the size of the site, the relationship of the site to surrounding land uses and the physical characteristics of the site such as topography and drainage.

Ideally a school should be near the center of both the existing and future area that it is to serve and, if possible, within normal walking distance of its pupils.

The physical adequacy of the school plant is measured by determining the number of students per classroom. It is recommended that a minimum standard of 30 students per classroom for Elementary Schools and 28 students per classroom for High Schools be maintained. The recommended school population sizes for elementary and secondary schools are:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - Minimum of 400 students and a maximum of 800 students.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS - Minimum of 700 students and a maximum of 2,000 students.

General standards for school site sizes have been formulated by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Division of Advanced Planning. As of 1952, the recommended school site sizes are:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - Minimum site size of ten acres for schools with less than 400 students, twelve acres for schools with 400-600 students, and fifteen acres for schools with 800 students.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS - Minimum site size of twelve acres for schools with less than 400 students, fourteen acres for 500 students, sixteen acres for 600 students, twenty acres for 800 students, twenty-four acres for 1,000 students, and twenty-six for 1,200 students.

SCHOOLS

CONSIDERATIONS

The service area for each type of school, in terms of distance, is as follows:

Elementary - maximum of 1/2 to 3/4 of a mile
Junior High - maximum of 1 to 1½ miles
Senior High - maximum of 1½ to 2 miles

It is now recommended that a minimum standard of 28 students per classroom for Elementary, Junior and Senior High Schools be maintained. Current standards relating to the number of students for elementary and secondary schools are as follows:

Elementary - from 350 to 700 students
Junior High - from 500 to 750 students
Senior High - from 750 to 1250 in rural schools
 from 750 to 1800 in urban schools

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction currently recommends the following school site sizes:

Elementary - 10 acres plus one acre for each 100 pupils
Junior High - 20 acres plus one acre for each 100 pupils
Senior High - 30 acres plus one acre for each 100 pupils

A location chosen as a school site should be reasonably level, but there should be a minimum slope in order to promote surface drainage. In addition, the school site should be accessible over improved roads, but the major route of access should not be a heavily traveled highway. The location should not be near railroads, industrial and commercial areas, nor other land uses which create noise or smoke nuisances. If acquisition of school sites are made far enough in advance, there should be no greater difficulty in obtaining locations with the aforementioned requirements at less than premium cost.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The Elizabeth City School District generally encompasses the City of Elizabeth City and the built-up area that surrounds the City. There are six schools in the school district; two white elementary schools, two Negro elementary schools, one white junior-senior high school, and one Negro junior-senior high school. These facilities are analyzed according to the aforementioned planning considerations.

The following table considers the physical adequacy of each school plant according to the number of students per classroom.

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>CLASSROOMS</u>	<u>STUDENTS PER CLASSROOM</u>
Annie E. Jones Elementary	249	8	31
H. L. Trigg Elementary	643	20	32
P. W. Moore Junior-Senior High School	746	23	33
J. C. Sawyer Elementary	179	7	25
S. L. Sheep-Harney Elementary	911	34	27
Elizabeth City Junior-Senior High School	949	36	27
	<u>3,677</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>29.2</u>
			Average

In comparison with the aforementioned standards of 30 students per classroom, however, the Elizabeth City Public School System compares favorably. Annie E. Jones, H. L. Trigg, and P. W. Moore are above the recommended standards. This overcrowding in these Negro schools is a problem at the present.

EXISTING FACILITIES AND EVALUATION

On July 1, 1967, Elizabeth City and Pasquotank County consolidated their school systems. This combined school system is composed of 9 schools. Of this total number of schools, six are elementary, two are junior-senior high schools, and one is composed of grades 1 - 12.

In order to provide adequate educational services in the future, the Elizabeth City - Pasquotank County School System initiated a Long Range Plan for the system. This plan has just recently been completed and submitted to the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction for approval. The Long Range Plan recommends the construction of a senior high school to serve the City and the County. The proposed location for this school is a 50 acre site on Oak Swamp just off U.S. Highway 17 South. Preliminary construction plans for the school have been approved by the School Board, and a bond issue to finance this construction has been passed. Upon completion of the new senior high school, Pasquotank Central School, Elizabeth City Junior-Senior High School, and P. W. Moore School will become junior high schools. In addition, the Long Range Plan recommends that the J. C. Sawyer Elementary School be expanded to serve the population growth in that area of the city.

The table below evaluates the adequacy of each city and county school according to the number of students per classroom.

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>STUDENT BODY</u>	<u>CLASSROOMS</u>	<u>STUDENTS PER CLASSROOM</u>
Jones Elementary	163	8	20
Trigg Elementary	577	24	24
Moore Jr.-Sr. High School	858	23 and 5 mobile	31
Sawyer Elementary	191	7 and 1 mobile	24
Sheep-Harney Elementary	926	34	27
Elizabeth City Jr.-Sr. High School	1065	36	30
Pasquotank Elementary	1033	30 and 8 mobile	27
Pasquotank Central	1372	45 and 12 mobile	24
Weeksville Elementary	238	20(only 10 used)	24

When the standard of 28 students per classroom is compared with the above chart, only Moore Junior-Senior High School and Elizabeth City Junior-Senior High School are above the recommended standard. It should be noted, however, that mobile classrooms were used in the evaluation.

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP AS OF FEB. 6, '62</u>	<u>YEAR CONSTRUCTED</u>	<u>PHYSICAL CONDITION OF MAIN STRUCTURE</u>	<u>SITE SIZE IN (ACRES)</u>	<u>MINIMUM DEFICIENCY OF SITE (ACRES)</u>
Annie E. Jones Elementary (A)	249 (C)	1923	Fair	4	6
H. L. Trigg Elementary	643	1930	Good-Poor	5.2	9.8
P. W. Moore Junior-Senior High School	746	1924	Good-Poor	8	8
J. C. Sawyer Elementary	179	1957	Good	15	X
S. L. Sheep- Harney Elemen- tary	911 (B)	1940	Fair	7	8
Elizabeth City Junior-Senior High School	949	1923	Fair	4	16

(A) Negro School

(B) Enrollment larger than recommended for Elementary Schools

(C) Enrollment smaller than recommended for Elementary Schools

(X) No deficiency in site size

This table indicates that elementary schools have fewer site deficiencies than the secondary school group. However, both the elementary and secondary schools show marked deficiencies in site size excluding J. C. Sawyer Elementary School. Elementary School deficiencies occur at the S.L. Sheep-Harney School which is over-enrolled and at the Annie E. Jones School and J.C. Sawyer School which are under-enrolled.

There is an old canal running under three school sites at the present time. These schools are Annie E. Jones, S.L. Sheep-Harney, and the Elizabeth City Junior-Senior High School. Because of this canal, parts of Annie E. Jones School are sinking. Also there is some indication of structural settling at the Elizabeth City High School annex, probably because of subsoil deficiencies.

In order to develop plans for future schools in the Elizabeth City planning area, estimates of the need of schools at the end of the planning period are necessary. Future school needs must naturally be based upon the potential 1980 school enrollment.

The following table shows a population estimate for Elizabeth City, North Carolina, 1960-1980.

<u>Year</u>	<u>High Estimates</u>	<u>Middle Estimates</u>	<u>Low Estimates</u>
1960	14,613	14,270	13,805
1970	16,834	15,529	14,950
1980	19,393	17,437	16,150

Source: Development Plan for Elizabeth City; Division of Community Planning; 1959.

When the standards on page 61 are applied to the chart, it is found that Jones Elementary, Sawyer Elementary, and Weeksville Elementary Schools are deficient in number of students. Also, the chart reveals that Sheep-Harney Elementary and Pasquotank Elementary have an excessive number of students.

The chart below evaluates the site size and states the condition of each school.

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>PHYSICAL CONDITION OF MAIN STRUCTURE</u>	<u>SITE SIZE IN ACRES</u>	<u>DEFICIENCY* OF SITE</u>
Jones Elementary	Good	1.9	10
Trigg Elementary	Fair	4.3	13.7
Moore Jr.-Sr. High School	Fair	8.8	20
Sawyer Elementary	Good	11.4	None
Sheep-Harney Ele- mentary	Fair	10.6	8.4
Elizabeth City Jr.-Sr. High School	Good	6	24
Pasquotank Elementary	Good	25.6	None
Pasquotank Central	Fair	18	15
Weeksville Elementary	Fair	12	None

Since the Long Range Plan** has made projections of future school enrollment and has considered these projections in making recommendations, no school enrollment projections will be made in this report.

* According to standards listed on p. 61.

**Report not published.

From these future population estimates, general assumptions were made estimating the school enrollments for 1970 and 1980.

Assumptions

1. The high estimates of the 1980 population figures were used in planning for the future school enrollment as it is more desirable to plan for too large an enrollment than for too small an enrollment.
2. It was assumed that the percent of school children will remain the same in 1980 as in 1960 as this is a general study of community facilities and not a detailed school enrollment projection.

Thus, the result is a general estimate of school enrollment:

Whites

	1960	Percent of Total Pop.	1970	1980
<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>14,062(actual)</u>		<u>16,834</u>	<u>19,393</u>
Elementary (1-8)	1,482	10.5%	1,767	2,036
High School (9-12)	555	4.0%	673	775

Non-Whites

Elementary (1-8)	1,064	7.7%	1,296	1,493
High School (1-12)	512	3.6%	606	698

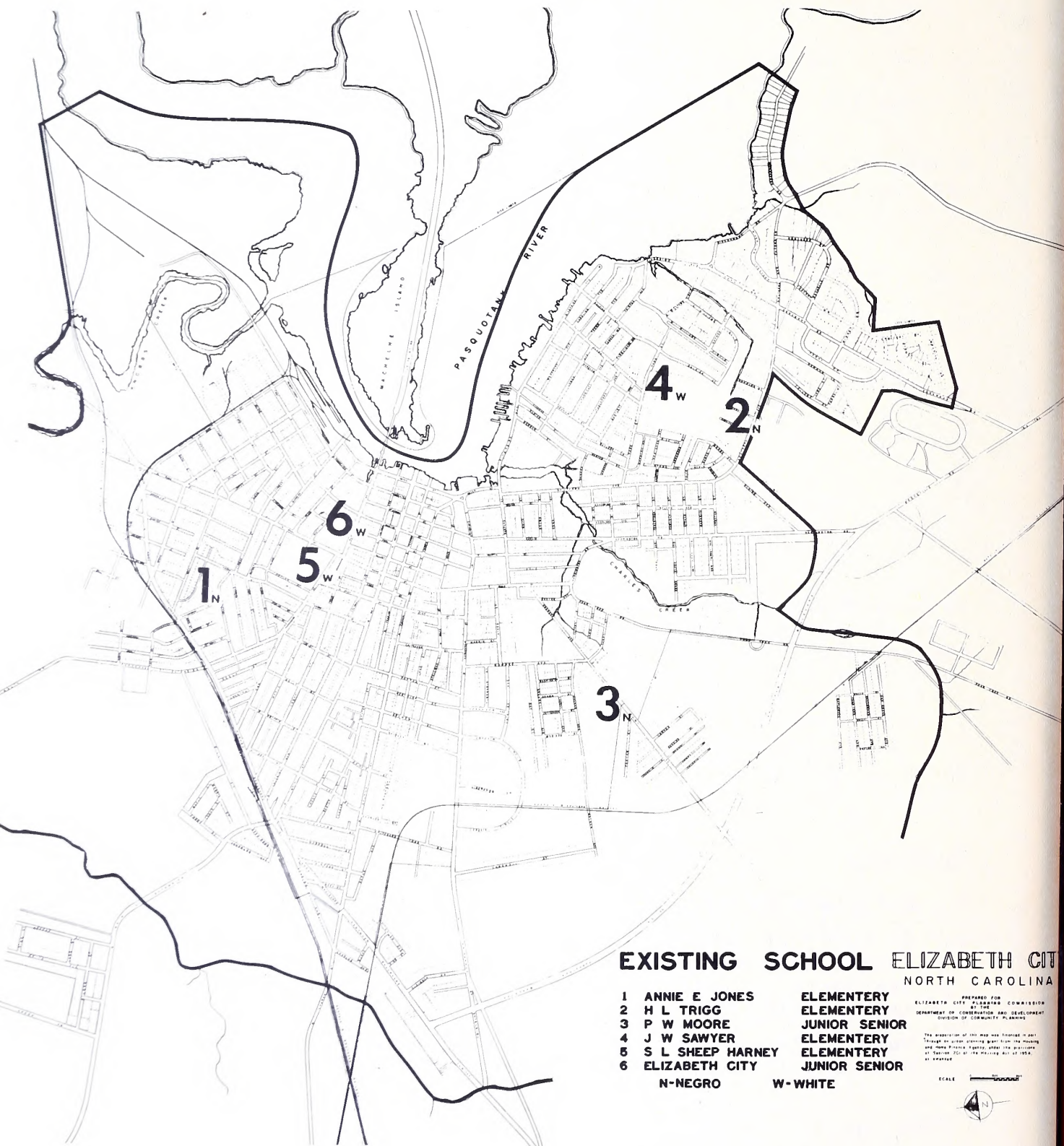
On the basis of the aforementioned standards of the number of students in both elementary and secondary schools, there will be a need by 1970 of one new white elementary school giving Elizabeth City three white elementary schools by 1970. The white high school will be adequate to serve the estimated school enrollment until 1980. On the basis of the school enrollment projection, it is seen that both the two non-white elementary schools and the non-white high school are adequate to meet the school enrollment needs until 1980. These estimates are made only for the Elizabeth City school district.

PROPOSALS

1. In the near future the City should purchase a suitable site for the construction of a new white elementary school.
2. A school should be constructed on this site before 1970.
3. Annie E. Jones Elementary, S. L. Sheep-Harney Elementary, and the Elizabeth City Junior-Senior High School are rated in fair condition at the present time. They should be brought up to good condition or replaced by 1970.
4. H. L. Trigg Elementary and P.W. Moore Junior-Senior High School are rated good-poor. These schools should be brought up to a rating of good or replaced by 1970.

PROPOSALS

1. Deficient school sites should be brought up to standard.
2. P. W. Moore School, Weeksville Elementary, Sheep-Harney Elementary, Trigg Elementary, and Pasquotank Central Schools are rated in fair condition. These schools should be improved immediately.
3. Mobile classrooms used in the school system should be replaced with adequate permanent classrooms.



**EXISTING SCHOOL ELIZABETH CITY
NORTH CAROLINA**

- | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | ANNIE E JONES | ELEMENTARY |
| 2 | H L TRIGG | ELEMENTARY |
| 3 | P W MOORE | JUNIOR SENIOR |
| 4 | J W SAWYER | ELEMENTARY |
| 5 | S L SHEEP HARNEY | ELEMENTARY |
| 6 | ELIZABETH CITY | JUNIOR SENIOR |
| | N-NEGRO | W-WHITE |

PREPARED FOR
ELIZABETH CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

The information on this map was obtained in part
through the urban planning grant from the Housing
and Home Finance Agency under the provisions
of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954.
as amended

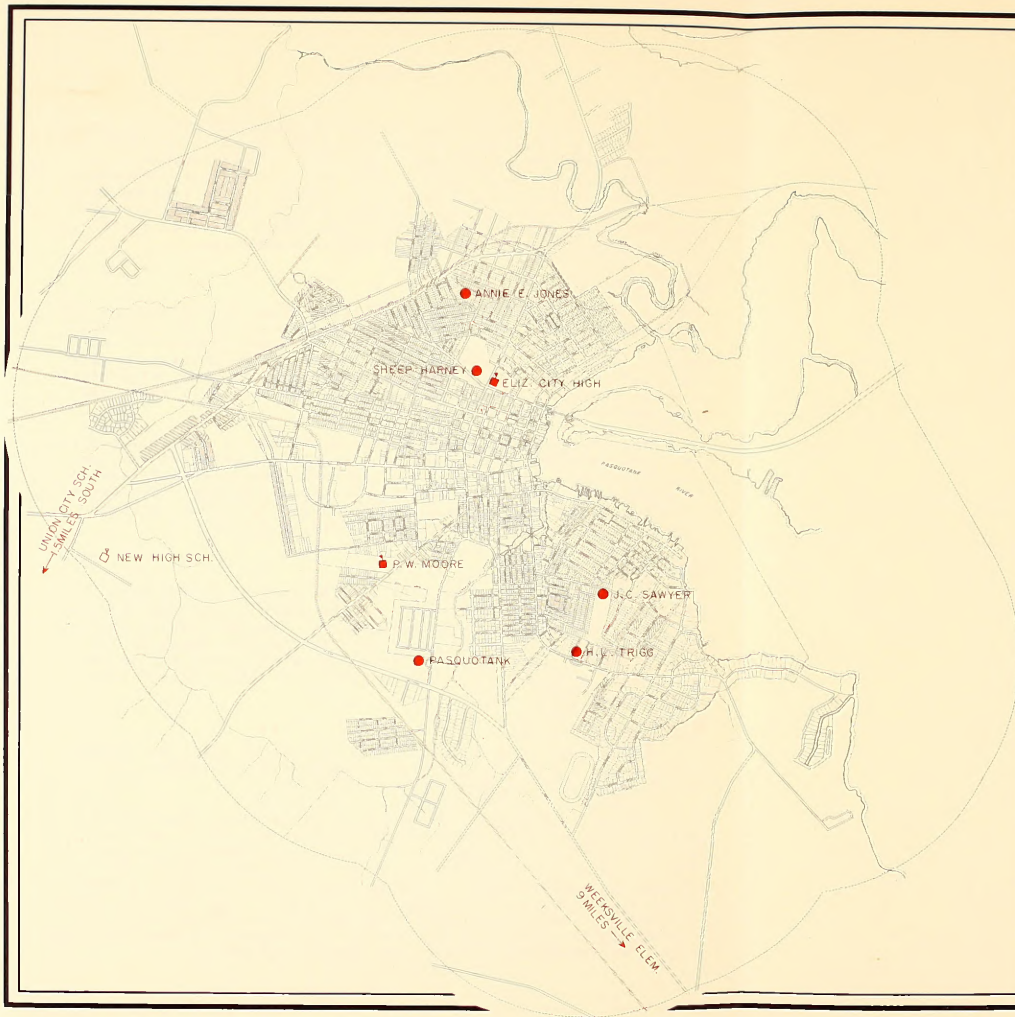


ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA



(1968)

- LOCATION OF SCHOOLS
- EXISTING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
 - EXISTING HIGH SCHOOLS
 - PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOLS



LIBRARIES

The character and extent of Public Library Service is one of the most frequently used indicators of the level of cultural attainment in a community. While the Public School System is a much larger and a more complex institution of Cultural Development, its service, by and large, is limited to the growing children of the community; therefore the Public Libraries represent one of the few publicly supported educational services available to the adult citizens after high school graduation.

CONSIDERATIONS

In planning for library facilities major considerations are given to the level of library services desired by the community and the resources and abilities of the Library Commission and staff. Thus, it is the expressed intent of the Library Commission and staff to furnish the greatest possible level of Library Service for every area in which a need and desire is shown and for which resources are available.

The Elizabeth City Public Library System is directly supported by Funds from the city and two counties, Pasquotank and Camden, and funds supplemented by State aid. Occasionally Federal assistance is used in support of the Library System. The operation of the Library is county-wide and is directed by a board appointed by the City and County Governing bodies.

PERSONNEL

The library employs four full-time workers in the main branch and one part-time worker at the Negro branch and extends its service throughout the two counties. The bookmobile employs two persons full-time and draws upon the volumes owned by the main branch library. The two full-time workers are out on the road seven days out of two weeks and in the main library three days out of two weeks.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The present Library facilities consist of the main branch library and Negro Branch Library, along with a bookmobile, which operates throughout the two counties.

The main branch library moved to its present location of Main Street and Pool Street in 1956. The library is ideally located to serve the public. It is directly across from the Courthouse and Post Office and is on the fringe area of the shopping districts. The building itself was originally a home dwelling and was given to the county by Mr. C. H. Robinson and his sisters, Mrs. Gather and Mrs. Hanes. It was renovated by the county at a cost of \$5,000 and is situated on a one-half acre site. No improvements have been made in six years.

LIBRARIES

CONSIDERATIONS

In 1964, the Elizabeth City Library joined and became a main branch of the East Albemarle Regional Library. The library now serves all of Camden and Pasquotank Counties. As a result, the evaluation of the library is on the total population of the two counties rather than Elizabeth City.

PERSONNEL

The library now employs four full-time and two part-time employees at the main library. The Cole Library branch, previously operated for Negro patrons, is no longer in operation. The regional bookmobile employs one full-time worker and serves Pasquotank and Camden Counties one week out of every three. When the bookmobile serves the Pasquotank-Camden area, one full-time worker from the Elizabeth City Library is utilized.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The present library facilities are the same as in 1962, with the exception that the Cole Branch Library has been closed.

The libraries serve 31,228 people. During the fiscal year 1958-59, 1,098 volumes were added. During 1960-61, 1,832 volumes were added for a total of 35,157 and the library circulated 122,365 volumes. It operates on a budget of \$14,000 a year. There has not been an increase in five years.

Although the main branch has a large circulation, it is accomplished in a facility which is lacking in display and storage space and which has only a minimum of room for the circulation of patrons through the stacks. Also, there is very limited room for leisure reading or for library research work.

In addition, books and manuscripts which represent a considerable investment and which in some cases are irreplaceable, are housed in a building which is not fire proof.

The Negro branch library on Gale Street is housed in an abandoned school house which has been condemned by the city. It is still owned by the Elizabeth City Board of Education. Neither the city nor the Board of Education maintain repairs to this facility. It is in quite poor condition.

In 1960-61 the bookmobile, which has a capacity of 3,000 volumes, circulated 70,615 volumes throughout the two counties. The route of the bookmobile has over 248 stops and is completed once in two weeks. Stops made in and near the planning area include four schools, nineteen community stops (more than one family) and two-hundred and forty-eight homes.

In order to show the extent of the bookmobile's service, a comparison is made of the two counties as to the number of miles traveled, stops made, and trips made. Statistics refer to the 1960-61 fiscal year.

	<u>Main</u>		<u>Cale Bookmobile</u>		Total
	Camden	Pasquotank	Camden	Pasquotank	
Miles Traveled	3,043	1,075	803	1,075	9,120
Stops Made	1,885	2,134	481	727	5,227
Trips Made	74	99	20	30	223

PROPOSALS

During the planning period several improvements will be necessary to maintain and improve the present excellent level of library services.

1. New Main Branch Facility. The greatest need in the Elizabeth City Library System is to replace the frame building now in use with a new facility designed to serve as the main branch.

The library now serves 31,852 people. Projections for the two counties indicate that the population will reach 33,791 by 1976 and 37,419 by 1986. In 1964 when the library joined the East Albemarle Regional Library, it had 31,381 volumes. Since 1964, about 1,800 new volumes have been purchased per year. During the same time, the volumes lost and discarded annually have averaged approximately 400. Considering this loss, the annual net gain of volumes has numbered about 1,500 to bring the present number of library volumes to 37,500. During the fiscal year 1966-67, the library circulated a total of 68,094 volumes with an operating budget of \$21,223 as compared to a 1960-61 circulation of 122,365 with an operating budget of \$14,000. This data indicates that the library now circulates only half as many volumes as in 1960-61 with an operating budget that is substantially larger.

In order to explain this decrease, it is necessary to compare the circulation for the two periods in relation to bookmobile circulation or library circulation. In 1960-61, the library, excluding the bookmobile, circulated 51,750 volumes as compared to 41,822 in 1966-67. The basic reason for this decrease was the closing of the Cole Library Branch in 1964 which reduced library facilities and service. The closing of the library required all library patrons to use the Main Library which was already crowded and inadequate.

In 1966-67, the bookmobile circulated 26,272 volumes as compared to 70,615 volumes circulated in 1960-61. One reason for this decrease in circulation is due to the change in the bookmobile schedule. Previously, the bookmobile served the two counties every week. At the present time, it serves the two counties only one week out of every three. Also, the bookmobile makes fewer stops than previously. Only communities and schools are served now with no service to individual homes. In addition, only two schools are now being served as compared to four schools in 1960-61. Still another reason for the difference in circulation is that the method of determining circulation at schools has changed. Previously when a book was checked out to a school and read by several students, the circulation was determined by the number of students that read the book. At the present, when a book is checked out to a school, the circulation for the volume is counted only once.

PROPOSALS

1. The need for a new Main Branch Facility becomes more pressing each year. The closing of the Cole Library Branch in 1964 has caused the existing library to be more deficient and

This facility should be built on the present site retaining the existing natural beauty of the lot by relating the library facilities to an outdoor garden.

2. Increase Personnel. There is a need for one more full-time librarian to help relieve the overload the present four must carry.
3. Increased appropriations. As the budget of \$14,000 has not increased in five years, increased appropriations by both the city and two counties are definitely necessary in order to maintain the present excellent level of library services.
4. The city should adopt a policy of maintenance service to the Negro Branch Library. Improvements to this facility should begin immediately.
5. Definite plans should be developed to improve the level of service and the library building for Negroes.

inadequate than before. As a result, a new facility should be constructed immediately with adequate off-street parking.

2. In order for the library to meet the standard of one full-time employee for every 3,000 people served,* a full-time librarian should be added at the present time. In order for the library to continue to meet this standard, another full-time librarian should be added in 1980.
3. Appropriations have been increased from \$14,000 to \$21,223. However, additional appropriations are needed to provide for additional personnel and books according to the librarian.
4. Proposals four and five on the opposite page have been deleted due to the closing of the Cole Library Branch as well as the integration of library facilities.
5. Increase library volumes. In order for the library to comply with the standard of two volumes per capita,* it needs to add 26,000 volumes at the present time. To make up for this deficiency, the library should increase its annual net gain of volumes from 1,500 to 2,600. In order to obtain this annual net gain of 2,600, however, the library will need to purchase 3,000 volumes per year to compensate for the annual discarding and loss of 400 books. At this rate, the deficiency could be made up by 1977. Thereafter, the library should add about 1,000 volumes per year to keep up with its increasing needs.
6. Steps should be taken to increase the circulation of books in rural areas of both counties. This could be accomplished by changing the bookmobile schedule for the two counties from one week out of every three weeks to a once per week schedule.

*The above standards are set forth by the North Carolina Library Association in a 1963 publication entitled, Standards for North Carolina Public Libraries.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Although Government's concern for parks and recreation facilities is relatively new, it has been recognized that recreation is necessary for the physical and mental health of all residents. In addition to having parks and recreation areas for activity programs, they serve as breathing spaces in the city that help to reduce congestion and improve community appearance.

CONSIDERATIONS

In planning for parks and recreation space, major consideration is given to the widely recognized minimum standard established in cooperation with the North Carolina Recreation Commission of one acre of park and recreation space for each 100 population. Also, consideration is given to the belief that within the total park and recreation system in Elizabeth City, facilities for both active and passive recreation should be furnished in order to provide a balanced program.

The total minimum standard for parks and recreation space is made up of various components. Major types among these are:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>UNIT SIZE</u>
RESIDENTIAL PLAY-LOTS	10,000ft./2000 pop.	5,000-10,000 sq. ft.
NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYGROUND	1 Acre/ 800 pop.	10-12 Acres
COMMUNITY RECREATION AREA	1 Acre/ 800 pop.	20-40 Acres
REGIONAL PARK	1 Park/Small City	100 Acres

In general, three different types of recreation facilities are recommended as a comprehensive recreation program: Play-lots, Playgrounds, and a Community Recreation and Park Area.

Residential Play-lots - Since play-lots are designed primarily for children of preschool age, the area is unsupervised, depending upon the care of parents for their children. It is recommended that play-lots be developed on 5,000 to 10,000 square feet and located within one-fourth mile and, therefore, within walking distance of the homes which they serve. Small play equipment and sand boxes should be provided as well as shade and benches for adults. It is possible to use fencing or screening so that the children will remain within the developed area.

Neighborhood Playground - It is recommended that play-grounds be developed on 10 to 12 acres and located within three-fourths of a mile of the people they should serve, which is primarily within walking or bicycle distance. These play-grounds are designed primarily for supervised play with lighted ball fields and other play equipment under an organized professional recreation program.

PARKS AND RECREATION

CONSIDERATIONS

The standards listed in the 1962 Community Facilities Plan will be used in this report for evaluation of park and recreation facilities in Elizabeth City. However, changes have been made in the recommended unit size for the various types of park and recreation areas.* These changes are reflected in the table below.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED UNIT SIZE</u>
Residential Play-lots	2400-5000 sq. ft.
Neighborhood Playground	3-10 acres
Community Recreation Area	20-50 acres
Regional Park	100 acres

Residential Play-Lots - It is now recommended that play-lots be located within a block radius of the users or near the center of a group housing development. The preferred size is from 2,400 to 5,000 square feet.

Neighborhood Playground - The recommended site size of the playground is from 3 to 10 acres. In addition, the facility should be located within a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius of the people it serves.

*The revised standards are taken from George D. Butler's Compendium of Public Recreation Facility Standards, June 1960.

Community Recreation Area - The Community Recreation and Regional Park Area should be designed as the focal point for all recreational activities within the entire community. There should be a total of approximately 20 to 40 acres in this area which should serve approximately 12,000 people, or those people within a one and one-half to two mile radius, who come to the area by auto. The community recreation building should be located at this site as well as a sports field or stadium, swimming pool, tennis courts, picnic areas, and similar concentrated recreational uses.

Regional Park - Ideally a large regional park should be located to preserve scenic beauty and to provide a pleasant environment in which individuals may engage in a variety of recreational activities. It should be designed and developed for the enjoyment and diversified use of large numbers of people not only from the city itself, but from the entire region which the city serves. Since it is seldom possible to secure the desired effect in a smaller area, most authorities recommend 100 acres as a minimum for this type of park. The location depends upon the availability of land that is suitable in size, topography, and other natural features; it should be readily accessible to all the people of the city region. Parts of the area should be left in various types of woodland, open meadow, and stream wherever possible. Facilities should be provided for nature or botanical areas, picnicking, horseback riding, hiking, field sports, stadium and similar large scale activities. Paths for walkers should be numerous, and comfort stations, shelters, and parking facilities should be planned where people congregate in large numbers.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The map entitled "Recreation - Existing Facilities and Standards" provides an analysis of recreational facilities in relation to the approved standards. It notes six different play-lot areas, two playground areas, and their service areas. Of the six play-lots, only number five is owned by the city; all others are under lease or loan to the city, and their development and maintenance has been sponsored by different civic clubs.

The two playground areas are under private ownership too and developed only as playing fields, primarily for the Boys' Club baseball and football program.

Any analysis of these recreation facilities provides the following evaluation. The play-lots are very often too large; for example, number five on Parsonage Avenue is not large enough for a ball field, yet large enough to encourage neighborhood ball playing, making it dangerous to neighboring property and to the enjoyment of those for whom it is intended, mothers with small children. The play equipment on these play-lots has deteriorated. Some of the damage has been done by large children who might have

Community Recreation Area - The site size of this facility should be from 20 to 50 acres, and it should be located within a one mile radius of the people it serves. Also, it should be located as near the center of the city as possible. Community recreation areas should be developed with the purpose in mind of serving approximately 20,000 people.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Public parks and recreation areas in Elizabeth City are almost nonexistent. At this time, the City owns only 20 acres of land that is developed for recreational purposes. This 20 acres includes the Enfield Property (13 acres), the ball park at the junction of Mill and Parsonage Streets (4 acres), and the City property at the mouth of Charles Creek (3 acres). The City does own other property, but no attempt has been made to develop the property for recreational use.

Since 1962, the City has partially developed the Enfield Property. Four tennis courts as well as a softball field have been constructed there. Although this area is slightly deficient in size to be used as a Community Recreation Area, it could be developed as one. To do this, however, a community recreation building should be constructed on the site as well as other concentrated recreational uses. With these improvements, the Enfield area could become the Community Recreation Center.

The City is currently developing its property on the east side of Charles Creek near Riverside Avenue. Upon completion, the area will serve as a garden park to be used for passive recreation.

Needless to say, the 20 acres of developed park and recreation land mentioned above hardly provides adequate recreation facilities for a city of 15,243 people. For Elizabeth City to meet the minimum standard of one acre of park and recreation space for each 100 population, the City should have 150 acres devoted to recreation uses. The City is deficient in meeting this standard by about 130 acres. Of the 150 acres of recreation space needed by the City, 25 acres should be devoted to neighborhood playgrounds, and 20 acres used for a community recreation area. The 105 acres remaining should be devoted to a regional park and other natural parks.

stayed out of these play-lots had they been designed and developed for preschool children.

The location of these play-lots and playgrounds indicates two different conclusions. First, not enough consideration is being given to the location of recreation areas; need is determined only after all useable land has been developed for other purposes, in other words, when it is too late. Second, these recreational areas have only been developed in the northern part of the city, leaving little or no developed play areas for the Negro population, which is primarily centered to the southeast.

Elizabeth City has no centrally located Community Recreation Area. The swimming pool may be considered a recreation facility for the use of the entire community, but it is located all by itself, on a small piece of property and is not in public ownership.

There are some private facilities such as swimming pools and tennis courts scattered throughout the city which might be considered of a community nature. The city has purchased part of the Enfield property with the intent of utilizing it as a future central Community Recreation Area. It is generally thought that a stadium will be built upon this property, but no determination or plans have been made at this time for its development.

Except for a small privately owned area on Charles Creek which the city has leased and is developing for small boat launching, development of waterfront activities in Elizabeth City has been primarily a private undertaking. In the long run, the development of a limited natural resource on a private basis will mean the entire control of all waterfront activity by private interests with none for the general public.

Elizabeth City has recently acquired 30 acres for future parks and recreation purposes. These three sites are listed as follows:

SITE A - Enfield - This property consists of 13 acres and is open land ready for development.

SITE B - Swampland - This property is located on Highway 158 adjacent to the city limits. It will take approximately ten years to fill the land and prepare it for boating, camping, and other recreational activities. It consists of 14 acres.

SITE C - Charles Creek - This three acre tract is suitable for a scenic park such as for walking and enjoying the natural beauty.

The history of organized recreation in Elizabeth City is one of extremes. A history of developing one of the best Boys' Clubs on the eastern seaboard and a history of dissension and nondirection. The city has participated in recreation primarily through cooperating with existing private recreation groups; its only venture into promoting a city recreation program occurred when

As previously mentioned, the Enfield Property could be developed into a Community Recreation Area. The 13 acres is slightly deficient according to standards, but the area is large enough to serve the City sufficiently. On the other hand, the City owns only one area that is adequate to serve as a Neighborhood Playground. This area is the 4 acre site located at the corner of Mill and Parsonage Streets. The map on page 87 recommends general location where other Neighborhood Parks are needed. The City should take steps to acquire and develop property in these neighborhoods. The sites should be approximately 3 to 4 acres in size. In addition, the City should acquire land near Knobbs Creek and develop a Regional Park. This park should be from 30 to 50 acres in size. Also, other areas around the City should be purchased to serve as Natural Parks.

Of the 30 acres of land acquired by the City in 1962 for recreation purposes, 16 acres has been or is being developed. This consists of sites A and C on the opposite page. The 14 acre site located on Highway 158 East is still being used as a sanitary landfill area. After the area is filled and land reclamation is complete, the site should be developed for boating, camping, and other recreational activities.

As in 1962, the City still does not have a Recreation Department. However, a Recreation Advisory Committee was created to study recreation needs for the City and to make recommendation to the City Council. At this time, a master recreation plan for Elizabeth City is underway. It is hoped that these efforts will lead to a comprehensive recreation program for the citizens of Elizabeth City.

it participated in a joint city-county recreation commission for Pasquotank County. This experience proved extremely unpleasant and unprofitable from the standpoint of providing recreation facilities and a comprehensive recreation program for all the people of the city. The lighted stadium which the commission built upon School Board property was soon nullified as a result of the rightful expansion of the school buildings and of insufficient knowledge and planning concerning future growth needs.

The following recreation programs and activities are sponsored by private organizations with whom the city cooperates.

Boys' Club - The Boys' Club provides a complete recreation program for boys ages 7 through 18, with an enrollment of more than 700. Facilities include headquarters and gymnasium on Main Street and two playfields indicated on the recreation map as playground number 7. The Boys' Club has a full-time director, and the program has been highly commended on a national level. They have recently purchased part of the Enfield property for development of a new recreation building and gymnasium as well as fully equipped play fields. The Boys' Club receives approximately \$17,000 a year from the United Fund.

Girls' Club - The Girls' Club program consists primarily of arts and crafts since facilities are limited for a well rounded recreation program. Their building is located on the corner of Road Street and Ehringhaus. A budget of \$4,300, provided from the United Fund, supplies a part-time director. A total of 270 girls are enrolled.

Churches - The churches primarily provide religious and social activities. Some recreation is provided to the church membership through an extension of Sunday School Youth and adult work during the week.

Schools - The schools provide for the usual school-centered athletic program, i.e., physical education classes, football, basketball teams, as well as the band and other club groups.

Chamber of Commerce - They are engaged in activating needed community recreation programs and then securing another organization to assume sponsorship. They sponsor and have sponsored such things as a water ski school, a junior rifle club and a fishing competition, among others.

Industrial Recreation - There is no industrial recreation program.

Other Recreation - The VFW sponsors four baseball teams of boys ages 13-15, called the Teener League. Civic clubs of the city maintain and sponsor play-lots throughout the city, as well as the swimming pool and tennis courts. Girl and Boy Scout troops are primarily active in service work for the community and are usually sponsored by church groups.

Since 1962, the Boys' Club has been relocated on a site at the intersection of West Ehringhaus and Coronado Streets.

The country club maintains a golf course for the community.

Negro Recreation - The Pasquotank Youth Council with \$3,400 support from the United Fund provides a recreation program for Negroes. A recreation center is located on the corner of Roanoke and Boston; however, no playground is available. Programs are limited to activities centered around the recreation center and are directed by part-time volunteers and paid personnel from the community.

State Teachers College - Some recreation facilities for students and faculty of Elizabeth City State Teachers College are available on the campus.

Commercial Amusements - Elizabeth City has a bowling alley and a skating rink.

PROPOSALS

Any evaluation of recreation facilities and programs in Elizabeth City must be made in relationship to a recognized minimum recreation program, i.e., a recreation program readily available in all sections of the city which provides a variety of wide choice of activities for all age groups.

1. The City should prepare a Master Recreation Plan.
2. The City should create a Recreation Department and hire a Recreation Director.
3. A Community Recreation Area should be developed at Enfield Park. A community recreation building should be located at this site as well as a sports field or stadium, swimming pool, tennis court, picnic areas, and similar concentrated recreational uses.
4. The City should acquire sites and develop Neighborhood Playgrounds. These playgrounds should be designed primarily for supervised play with lighted ball fields and other play equipment under an organized professional recreation program.
5. A Regional Park should be created at Knobbs Creek. Facilities should be provided for nature or botanical areas, picnicking, horseback riding, hiking, field sports, stadium and similar large scale activities. Paths for walkers should be numerous, and comfort stations, shelters, and parking facilities should be planned where people congregate in large numbers. Greenfield Lake and Park in Wilmington, North Carolina, is a good example of this type of Regional Park.

PROPOSALS

1. The City should create a Recreation Department and hire a Recreation Director.
2. The Enfield Area should be developed into a Community Recreation Area by constructing a community recreation building on the site along with similar concentrated recreational uses.
3. The City should acquire sites and develop Neighborhood Playgrounds in the general area indicated on the recreation map on page 87.
4. A Regional Park should be developed at Knobbs Creek.
5. A Residential Play Lot Program should be started. The Council should seek out and acquire unused land in residential neighborhoods for this purpose throughout the City.
6. The Recreation Advisory Committee should look into all facets of aid offered by federal, state, and philanthropic organizations in the form of technical help and financial assistance.




ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA






(1968)

PARK AND RECREATION AREAS

EXISTING PARK AREAS

-  1 ENFIELD PARK
-  2 CHARLES CREEK PARK
-  3 BASEBALL PARK

PROPOSED PARK AREAS

-  A REGIONAL PARK
-  B BOATING AND CAMPING AREA
-  C-1 AREAS WHERE NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS ARE NEEDED (1/2 m. +)



CEMETERIES

Although not a major function of the local government, the provision of places to bury the human dead is nonetheless a necessary service for the urban community.

CONSIDERATIONS

Major considerations in analyzing and planning cemetery facilities are that the facilities are well kept, adequate to serve the future needs of the population, and reasonably obtainable by those in need of the facilities.

PERSONNEL

There are three full-time employees who service the facilities and also maintain the city parks.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Elizabeth City has approximately 22 acres of cemetery land in six locations. The city maintains the cemeteries by cutting the lawn and raking the leaves when needed.

The six cemetery facilities are described as follows:

Old Holleywood Cemetery - This facility is located at the foot of South Road Street and is composed of seven acres of land containing 700 lots. There are 12 graves on each lot. Six hundred and fifty lots have been sold and approximately ninety percent are now utilized.

Episcopal Cemetery - Episcopal Cemetery is located on East Ehringhouse Street. It consists of two and one-half acres of land and all the lots have been sold. These lots are family owned.

Baptist Cemetery - This cemetery is located at Colonial Avenue and Dyer Street. It consists of one acre of land and has been completely filled for fifty years.

Oak Grove Cemetery - Oak Grove Cemetery is the Negro cemetery and is located on Peartree Road. It is composed of ten acres of land. These lots are family owned and the cemetery is 100 percent filled.

Other Cemeteries - Elizabeth City has two other smaller cemeteries which are family owned and have been completely filled for over seventy years. The city still maintains the grass.

PROPOSALS

1. Cemeteries should expand outside the present one-mile zoning area when more land is needed.

CEMETERIES

PROPOSALS

1. Due to the City's decision not to expand cemetery facilities, future facilities will be privately developed and operated. As a result, it is recommended that the City adopt a set of development standards and locational criteria for future cemeteries.

2. If the city plans to purchase additional property, potential sites in areas having land with low market values should be selected and a tentative purchasing schedule should be drafted. This should be decided at the present time.
3. If the city should decide not to continue its cemetery management program, future cemeteries for Elizabeth City residents can be developed and administered by private and semi-public corporations and associations.

NO REVISIONS

HOSPITALS

Public health is said to be the art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life, promoting physical and mental well-being through organized community effort. Traditionally, provision for the health and welfare of the community has been a combined responsibility of private, semi-public, and public agencies. For the most part hospitals are owned and operated by churches, fraternal organizations, or by charitable, nonprofit corporations. In recent years, however, an increasing number of hospitals have been constructed, owned and operated by municipalities or other units of local government. In general, public hospitals have been developed in order to augment private hospitals rather than replace them.

PERSONNEL

The Albemarle hospital staff consists of 191 employees including 22 doctors on active staff and five on courtesy staff, 23 registered nurses, 21 student nurses, 54 licensed practical nurses, and 66 other employees.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The new Albemarle Hospital, completed for occupancy on October 4, 1960, is located on Highway 17 in Pasquotank County-- just north of Elizabeth City. The Albemarle Hospital consists of the hospital building and a nurses' home, both of which are sited on a 75 acre tract of land. The hospital is completely air-conditioned and is equipped with surgical and obstetrical facilities, a physical therapy department, clinical laboratories, x-ray facilities including a deep therapy unit and radium, and continuous emergency room coverage.

The hospital building contains a 150 bed complement along with 34 basinetts, and its equipment and facilities are adequate for expansion to a 200 bed capacity. The new nurses' home is adequate for 44 people. This was completed in June, 1961.

The hospital serves five counties: Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Gates, and Dare. The facilities are quite adequate to serve these areas since occupancy has been averaging 54 percent. At this rate the hospital is now adequate to serve these counties for more than six years.

Staff and visitor parking areas and hospital service and loading areas are adequate for present demands.

This nonprofit General Hospital is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is licensed by the N.C. Hospital Association. It is a member of the Blue Cross plan with Hospital Savings and Hospital Care. It's operating budget for October 1, 1960 - September 1, 1961 was \$843,902. It is estimated that the operating budget for 1968 will be one-million dollars.

PROPOSALS

1. Ample land area is available for the addition of parking and loading facilities and for more effective gardening and landscaping when needed.

HOSPITALS

EXISTING FACILITIES

Since 1962, only a few minor changes have been made in the hospital facilities. Its 150 bed complement has been increased to 152 beds. In January, 1967, a four bed ward was converted to a three bed intensive care unit. In addition, the staff and visitor parking areas have been greatly expanded and are adequate at the present.

Recently, some overcrowding has occurred in the hospital. Space is limited in the business office, the clinical laboratory, and the x-ray area. However, plans are being made to alleviate this crowded situation. A master plan for the Albemarle Hospital will soon be completed which will include recommendations for future expansion.

PROPOSALS

1. Expansion of the hospital facilities should be carried out in accordance with recommendations contained in the master plan.

PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

The Public Health Department carries on a full range of services including visiting nurses, inoculation, inspection, education, and other preventive measures.

CONSIDERATIONS

Health center locations are not determined exclusively on a population or service-radius basis. Generally, however, the locational criteria are as follows:

1. Economic status of the community.
2. Present population and future growth potential of the community.
3. Accessibility.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The County Health Department has jurisdiction over four counties, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, and Chowan. One part-time doctor and seven nurses serve this area. Services and instructions are furnished in the following types of cases: maternity, immunization, tuberculosis, venereal disease, cancer, orthopedic, and the "well baby" program. There are also four sanitarians for these four counties. There is a great need at the present time for a full-time Health Director and for four more nurses.

The County Health Department operates out of a building located in Elizabeth City. This facility has become quite inadequate in size and space. There is also no available parking facilities for the building. Maintenance is provided by the county and the building serves as the district office for the four counties. It was built in the early 1940's with help from the Lanham Act by the Federal Government along with State and local funds.

The following is the amount per capita which the four counties are providing at the present time:

Pasquotank.....	\$.90 per capita
Perquimans.....	\$.98 per capita
Camden.....	\$.89 per capita
Chowan.....	\$1.02 per capita

None of these counties are presently providing money in accordance with their ability. The per capita ability of these four counties should run from \$1.11 to \$1.42.

PROPOSALS

1. A full-time Health Director should be hired for the entire district.
2. Four additional nurses should be hired to help service these counties.
3. A site should be bought in the Harney Street Urban Renewal Project and a new health facility constructed on it. Ample parking facilities should definitely be included.

PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

EXISTING FACILITIES

The County Health Department has augmented its services since 1962, by adding a family planning service, a migrant health program, a home health service, and a rabies control program. Due to additions to its staff, the department's personnel consist of a full-time Health Director, twelve nurses, one dentist, four sanitarians, and six clerks. In addition, a practical nurse and a clerk will soon be added to the staff to work in the area of home health service.

The County Health Department still operates out of the same facility located at the corner of Harney and Cedar Streets. This structure is becoming more inadequate each year as new staff and services are added. Space is insufficient to the extent that school mobile classroom units must be utilized in the summer months in connection with the migrant health program. At the present time, there is a critical need for more examining rooms as well as off-street parking facilities.

PROPOSALS

Both proposals one and two on the opposite page have been accomplished. Proposals not completed as well as additional proposals are as follows:

1. A Health Educator should be hired to serve the entire district.
2. A site should be purchased adjacent to the Albemarle Hospital and an adequate health facility constructed thereon. The site should be large enough to provide for future expansion and ample parking.
3. A Mental Health Facility should be established for the district.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Public welfare is basically a program of economic aid and casework services, available to every county of the United States.

CONSIDERATIONS

The two statutory programs under Federal law are Public Assistance and Child Welfare. Economic aid is given to needy families and individuals through four programs: Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Needy Blind. (In addition there is an extensive program of hospitalization for the indigent and medically indigent). Child Welfare services include protective casework for children who are dependent, neglected, delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent. Foster home care, placement in institutions, and placement in adoption, including the study of applications from families who wish to adopt are all part of the Child Welfare program. Such services as appropriate, are available to people in all walks of life.

Homemaker service is included in the programs of some counties as a constructive way of helping to hold families together during a crisis, of helping parents learn to manage more effectively in areas of child care and household management, and of helping the aged to remain in their own homes when physical disability might otherwise make institutional placement necessary. This is a desirable service not presently available in the Pasquotank County Department of Public Welfare.

Many counties, including Pasquotank County, also have the responsibility of certifying need when application is made for surplus commodities. Not all counties participate in this program, but it is an effective and economical way for the county to help marginal families maintain more adequate levels of basic nutrition.

In North Carolina, the County Departments of Public Welfare also have responsibility for the following services, among others: issuance of work permits to minors, supervision of parolees from penal institutions, planning for persons who can be released from State Mental hospitals, studies, and supervision of foster homes for children, service to the Juvenile Courts in relation to study and supervision of juvenile delinquents, and provision of General Assistance when the family or individual does not meet eligibility requirements for economic assistance under one of the four categories. It is always the policy of public welfare to make every effort to help people in such a way that their problems may be resolved and the family returned as quickly as possible to self-support. Even though, for some groups as the aged and the totally disabled, economic assistance is necessary on a continuing basis, and is a responsibility assumed by a compassionate society for its weaker and less fortunate members, there are also families for whom misfortunate is a tide that can be turned with skillful help applied in such a way as to help families help themselves. This is the basic responsibility of public welfare.

PUBLIC WELFARE

CONSIDERATIONS

The Pasquotank County Department of Public Welfare now provides homemaker service. The department has a Homemaker on its staff at present, and plans to add another in the summer of 1968.

PERSONNEL

The Pasquotank County Department of Public Welfare has a three member Board of Public Welfare, a Director appointed by the Board, four Public Welfare Workers, and three clerical staff members. By law, the program is locally administered, supervised by the State Board of Public Welfare, and financed from Federal, State, and County funds. County funds are appropriated annually by the County Board of Commissioners; State funds are appropriated by the State Legislature on a biennial basis and allotted through the State Board of Public Welfare; and Federal Funds, available on a formula basis for grants in the four categories and a share of administrative costs, are administered through the State Board.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The Pasquotank County Department of Public Welfare is presently housed in a former residence located strategically in the center of town and readily accessible to all who have need of its services. The entire lower floor is used as office space, with a reception area, office of the Director, clerical and file rooms, one case-worker's office, and interviewing space for the workers serving the blind. The second floor has additional office space, part of which is currently occupied by the county defense staff, but which will be needed for public welfare. The third floor is not suitable at present for office space, but there is a large room used formerly as the ball room which would make a splendid conference room if it could be adequately heated and air-conditioned.

Basic equipment exists, but considerable remodeling is still needed to make the old home clean, efficient, businesslike quarters for public offices. The present volume of business through this office ranges upwards from thirty visitors daily and channels into the local economy approximately \$350,000 annually, over and above the value of surplus commodity foodstuffs.

PROPOSALS

1. Following the trend of national and State emphasis on prevention and rehabilitative services, there will undoubtedly be plans in the near future for strengthening the staff of the Pasquotank County Department of Public Welfare by the addition of more trained social workers to reduce the size of case loads and make possible more intensive services. This will require added space.
2. There exists now a need for homemaker service, and this need will continue to increase with the effort to help families raise their levels of living, to keep children in their own homes, and to make it possible for certain elderly citizens to remain in their own homes when serious illness is not a major problem. It is strongly recommended that Pasquotank County give consideration to the addition of homemaker service to its current program of public welfare services to the community.
3. Purchase site in Harney Street project for future construction of a new public welfare facility adjacent to the Public Health Center.

PERSONNEL

The Department of Public Welfare has increased its staff substantially since 1962. At the present time, the staff is composed of a Director, eight Social Workers, one Homemaker I, and four clerical staff members. Also, the department plans to add another Homemaker I in the summer of 1968.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The department is still located in an old residence on East Main Street. Office space for the department, however, has been increased due to the county defense staff vacating its offices on the second floor. Since 1962, some repair has taken place including closing off the stairway between the first and second floor, enclosing the back porch to provide new office space, painting both inside and outside, and other repairs to the outside of the building. Even considering these improvements, the Public Welfare office is extremely inadequate in both space and structure.

PROPOSALS

1. Since 1962, the department has added four Social Workers, one secretary, and one homemaker. The staff is adequate at the present, but the department will need to augment its staff as the case load increases.
2. A site should be purchased immediately in the Harney Street Redevelopment Project or in some other appropriate area for the construction of a new public welfare facility.

ELIZABETH CITY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

The Southern Region of the Federal Aviation Agency has compiled a record of the Elizabeth City Municipal Airport Facilities as of March 1, 1961. The following is based upon this report and no other changes have taken place since this date.

The airport property is owned by Pasquotank County; however, the airport is operated and maintained by the City of Elizabeth City through an appointed Airport Commission. The airport is open to the public at all times and is attended daily. At the present time, the airport is used only by general aviation aircraft (privately owned aircraft generally not exceeding 12,500 pounds gross weight). There are approximately eight single-engine, privately owned aircraft based on the airport. Two or three of these aircraft are owned by the fixed base operators, who is also the Airport Manager, and are used for flight instruction, charter service and, when requested, forest fire and power line patrol work. The fixed base operator also maintains a small repair shop and performs limited major and minor airframe and power plant repairs. There are no paved runways; the land strips are turfed and are in fairly good condition. Although the lengths of the landing strips are adequate for most types of general aviation aircraft the actual usable lengths are considerably reduced because of the existence of relatively high trees that block the normal approach to the south, southwest, and northwest ends of the respective strips.

The Elizabeth City Municipal Airport is considered adequate to accommodate the types of aircraft now using it. However, because the aeronautical potential in the Elizabeth City area has increased considerably over the past few years, the City officials now realize that major improvements to the airport such as runway paving, runway lighting, approach clearing, more modern operations facilities, etc., are needed. Although realizing the need for these improvements, the City must also consider their airport problems from the standpoint of accommodating scheduled air carriers. Piedmont Airlines is presently authorized for regularly scheduled airline service into Elizabeth City. However, because of the lack of adequate public airport facilities to accommodate air carrier aircraft, joint use of the facilities of the nearby Coast Guard Air Station is permitted. The greatest disadvantage of this arrangement is the possibility of having the airline service temporarily suspended whenever the Coast Guard considers such to be necessary. Consequently, before considering any minor improvements to the municipal airport for the benefit of only general aviation, the City should either consider the feasibility of improving and expanding their existing municipal airport to accommodate air carrier aircraft or determine whether or not it would be more feasible to develop an entirely new site that would adequately accommodate both general aviation and air carrier aircraft.

ELIZABETH CITY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

In order to meet the increasing demand for better airport facilities in the Elizabeth City area, the City has decided to sell the old Municipal Airport and to construct an Air Passenger Terminal adjacent to the Coast Guard Air Station. Air traffic control and the runway facilities at the Air Station will be utilized by the Municipal Airport.

Upon completion of the Municipal Passenger Terminal in the spring of 1968, Piedmont Airlines will provide regularly scheduled airline service to Elizabeth City. The new Air Passenger Terminal as well as the other airport facilities used jointly by the City and the Coast Guard Air Station are sufficient to provide adequate airport service during the twenty year planning period.

PUBLIC HOUSING

The Development Plan for Elizabeth City, 1960, indicated that Public Housing was badly needed in Elizabeth City as forty percent of its homes were substandard. This was also illustrated by the 1960 census statistics on dilapidated housing.

In the fall of 1961, the Public Housing Authority was created in Elizabeth City, and it made application to the Federal Government for 150 units. This is being processed at the present time, and the City hopes to begin construction in the near future.

PUBLIC HOUSING

Since 1962, the Public Housing Authority has built two major public housing projects. Debry Courts located on Pear Tree Road on the south side of the City has 140 units, and Harriot Heights located on the west side of the City on Ehringhaus Street has 50 units. In addition, another housing project consisting of 60 units is planned for the Harney Street Redevelopment Area.

URBAN RENEWAL

In the Development Plan for Elizabeth City, 1960, the following recommendation was made:

"It is recommended that the City continue its investigation of urban renewal, decide upon a renewal area, and secure approval of the 'workable program'."

In January of 1961, Elizabeth City applied to the Federal Government for a Workable Program Certificate. This certificate was issued April 1, 1961.

In October of 1961, the Redevelopment Commission of the City of Elizabeth City was created. In January of 1962, the City made an application to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for its first Planning and Survey Grant of \$47,000.00 for the Harney Street Project. The overall estimated cost for this project is over \$800,000.00.

URBAN RENEWAL

The Redevelopment Commission is still working on the Harney Street Project. The area has been cleared and improvements are being made although no structures have been built at this time. In addition to this area, the Commission has undertaken the Charles Creek Project which consists of several blocks on the southeast edge of the Central Business District.

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